THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,585—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 9th Mar.	ARABIA	8000	—	—
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	—	—
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	—	—
30th "	MARMORA	10500	—	—
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	—	—
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10500
20th "	MANTUA	11000	—	—
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	—	—
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	—	—
22nd "	OCEANA	7000	MACEDONIA	10500

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt's.	To Sail on or about
Markgraf	3090	Ihle	6th March 1912.
a Kanzler	8000	Coltzan	16th March 1912.
Konig	4900	Von Holdt	26th March 1912.
Praesident	3310	Bremer	6th April 1912.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

a Will call at Seychelles.

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, 1st March, 1912.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES. (JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Glasgow	6529	—	—	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	—	—	13 Mar.	—
City of Calcutta	7512	—	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	—	—	—	30 "
City of Sparta	5412	27 Feb.	—	6 Apl.	—
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	12 "	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6529	10 April.	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	25 "	19 "	8 June*	—
City of Sparta	5415	25 May	18 June	9 July*	—
City of Paris	9200	16 "	9 "	20 July†	—
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	—
City of York	7800	18 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth.	5443	27 "	21 "	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	7500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	20 "	13 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow.	6529	30 "	22 "	12 "	
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Sparta	5415	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	
City of Calcutta.	7630	29 "	21 "	11 "	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9203	19 Sept.	Marseilles 21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7000	28 "	Naples 6 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Corinth	5443	5 Oct.	—	29 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 "	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Steamer	—	31 "	Naples 8 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Nov.	Marseilles 15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	20 "	—	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 "	—	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9203	11 Dec.	Marseilles 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	881	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
" Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	7th Mar.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Friday	8th Mar.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	11th Mar.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSER (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 7th March, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday 6th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 21st March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lindula" 3358 tons on or about 12th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

5th March, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

Calcutta: GRINDLAY & Co.
London: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th Mar. 1912
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. 1912
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavissich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand.	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—
To Trieste or Venice ....Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 750
To London via Trieste ... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 908 " 1,038*

Second Class—
To Trieste or Venice........Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste........ " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... " 683 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—
To Trieste or Venice ....Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste........ " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 834 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
China	6017	P. Pavissich	8th Mar. 1912

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

6 inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred.
9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 4 per do.
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 22 per thousand.
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ...... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Established 7th September, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

Head Office:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

Capital Subscribed ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
Capital Called up... " 50,00,000
Reserve Fund .... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

Capital (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Paper) ... " 32,00,000

Head Office:—ALLAHABAD.

Branches.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
Established 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

Capital paid up............£400,000
Reserve......................£ 50,000

Head Office:—16 Charing Cross, London.

Branches:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000

WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates Prompt settlement of claims.

For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to

JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Chief Representatives.

Agents Wanted.

Address:—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

G. & W. HELLER'S

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF VIENNA CHOCOLATES AS SUPPLIED TO THE IMPERIAL AND ROYAL COURT OF AUSTRIA in 1lb. boxes at Rs. 3-8

OBTAINABLE AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Reasons Why DUNLOP TYRES are Paramount.

Dunlop standard is always maintained.

The Dunlop Company never cheapened tyre quality for the sake of reducing price.

The first cost is not the point: tyre service is the real test. Every experienced motorist knows it.

The standard of tyre service is higher every year, consequently the Dunlop mileage is cheaper every year as the Dunlop standard advances.

Dunlop reliability and economy are proved.

You always pay dear for "cheapness." But nothing is so costly as the cheapness of "cheap" tyres.

You can't be sure about imitations of Dunlops. You can always be sure of Dunlops:

BRITISH AND BEST.

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ld.

BOMBAY DEPOT. 3, Wallace St.
MADRAS DEPOT. 188c, Mount Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Rs. 1-8 each.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.

CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.

FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle

CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.

SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES

Provision Stores supplied by order only.

MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE. RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.

Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.

Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anaemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.
No. 1248.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by Contract from 1st April, 1912, to 31st March, 1913, of WELSH UNSCREENED STEAM COAL of the estimated quantities specified below, at the Ports mentioned, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to gunfire 3 p.m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, 1912, after which hour no Tender will be received:—

			Estimated quantity. Tons.
Colombo	...	...	...
Karachi	...	...	1,000
Rangoon	...	...	2,000

2. It will not be necessary for Tenderers to tender for all Ports, but for such Port or Ports as they may desire.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

5. Printed Tender Forms and any other information in connection with this contract can be obtained at this office, and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta, Port Officer, Karachi, and from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.

6. Each Tender is to be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Welsh Coal."

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1912.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.
WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE.

5 COILS of 6" and 2 Coils of 7" circumference 2nd hand WIRE ROPE approximate total length 12,000 feet, are available for sale. The Rope is in long lengths and would be suitable for cables. Can be inspected in Lahore Stores Yard. Reasonable offers considered.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

Lahore, Dated 9th February, 1912.

FOR SALE.

ELECTRIC PUMPING PLANT.

ONE second hand set consisting of Babcock and Wilcox boiler with self-contained stock, Engine, Generator, Motor, Pump and necessary switch gear, all been in use a few years and some parts are damaged but can be repaired. Another consisting of only Engine, Generator, Motor and necessary switch gear, hardly used and in good condition except slight damages which can be repaired. Both sets are designed for a voltage of 1,000 Volts. Reasonable offers considered.

2. If any purchaser requires the Pump, &c., to be repaired and completed before delivery, arrangement can be made to have this done after terms are fixed. For further particulars apply to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

Lahore, Dated 9th February, 1912.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW DIRECT FAST AND MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA VIA DHOND AND MANMAD LINE.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, a New Through Mail Train will run between MADRAS and MANMAD, connecting with the Punjab Mail Train at the latter Station forming a fast direct service between Southern and Northern India. The Timings at Principal Stations are given below:—

DOWN.		UP.	
MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.		PUNJAB MAIL.	
Madras ....Dep.	15- 0	Delhi ....Dep.	8- 0
Arkonam ...... „	17- 0	Jhansi .... „	15-48
Guntakal ...... „	3-15	Itarsi .... „	23-15
Raichur .... „	7- 0	Manmad ....Arr	7-29
Wadi .... „	9-15	MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.	
Hotgi .... „	12-46		
Dhond .... „	17-47		
Manmad ....Arr.	23½-35	Manmad ....Dep.	8-45
PUNJAB MAIL.		Dhond .... „	15-12
Manmad ....Dep.	0-25	Hotgi .... „	19-41
Itarsi .... „	8-40	Wadi .... „	23-17
Jhansi .... „	16- 3	Raichur .... „	2-30
Delhi ....Arr.	23- 0	Guntakal .... „	6-13
		Arkonam .... „	16-20
		Madras ....Arr.	18-30

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1912.

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DOWN.		UP.	
Bombay ....Dep.	19-15	Delhi ....Dep.	8- 0
Manmad......... „	0-25	Muttra .... „	10-29
Bhusaval ...... „	3-25	Agra Cantt...... „	11-33
Khandwa ...... „	5-37	Lucknow......... „	9-30
Itarsi .... „	8-40	Cawnpore ...... „	10-55
Bhopal .... „	10-48	Jhansi .... „	15-48
Bina .... „	13-20	Bina .... „	18-36
Jhansi .... „	16- 3	Bhopal .... „	21-13
Cawnpore ......Arr.	20-29	Itarsi .... „	23-15
Lucknow .... „	22- 0	Khandwa ...... „	2-22
Agra Cantt.....Dep.	19-47	Bhusaval ...... „	4-23
Muttra .... „	20-44	Manmad......... „	7-41
Delhi ....Arr.	23- 0	Bombay.........Arr.	12-35

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TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Datoobhai Mansions, Mayo Road, opposite the Bandstand, Esplanade, Fort, the very valuable and artistic design furniture of walnutwood, mahogany wood, satin wood, ebony-wood, redwood, Calamendal wood, etc., specially brought out from Italy (such kind of furniture is seldom seen in Bombay) such as telescopic dining table, dining chairs, elegant-made side-board and cabinets, show cupboard for platedware, dinner waggon, mahogany drawing-room suite of Chesterfield sofas and chairs, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, pier glasses, ladies' and gents' easy chairs, English and wooden bedsteads, zunda almyrahs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, office table, book cases, screens, marble clock, ice box, bead chicks, rich glassware and platedware, table ornaments etc. the property of G. Degrossi Esq., of the Rubattino Steamer Co., and another.

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CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th March, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
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AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Bunder, near Sassoon's Dock, Colaba, on account of the concerned—

About 2,000 full pressed bales of Oomravati, Bengal, Akola, Broach, Wardha and Khandesh, Cotton of Jaithas No. 17 and 19 slightly damaged by fire and water.

Also a large heap of loose cotton.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th intsant, at 3 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1st Pasta lane, Colaba, on the West of Jaitha No. 13 to 16 on account of the concerned—

974 full pressed bales Bengal, Oomravati, Akola, Purbhani, Broach, Jalna, Ujjain, Muttra, Kassur and other cotton.

The above bales are very slightly damaged by water only, and they shall have to be removed and taken delivery before 7 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant.

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By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 6th March 1912 at 11 a.m., (B.T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandora; for 12 months from 1st April, 1912 to 31st March 1913, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskin Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinston Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913.

For particulars and conditions of sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th March, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE of about 320 Full Pressed Bales and Loose Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 7th March, 1912, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), at Arthur Bunder near Fort Press, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

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MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th March, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Immoveable Property situate at Vadala in Matunga outside the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchoddas, attorneys for Mr. Cursondas Hurgowandas the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bapujee Balajee Thakoor and others the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Vadala in Matunga outside the Fort of Bombay will be sold by Public Auction at the premises by Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 5th day of March 1912 at 4 p. m. (S. T.), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd day of October 1906 and made between (1) Bapujee Balajee Thakoor (deceased), (2) Gyandeo Bapujee Thakoor (3) Sadashiv Bapujee Thakoor and (4) Damajee Vithoba Thakoor of the one part and the said Cursondas Hurgovandas of the other part and pursuant to the consent order dated the 13th day of February 1911 in Suit No. 702 of 1909 in which the said Damajee Vithoba Thakoor and others are plaintiffs and Gyandeo Bapujee Thakoor and others are defendants.

The particulars and conditions of sale and the original title-deeds can be inspected at any time before the day of the sale between the hours of 12 and 4 p. m. (S. T.) at the office of Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchoddass attorneys for the Mortgagee at No. 19 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of Government Toka land or ground containing by admeasurement 4,520 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 43, 44 and others, 86, 87, 87 and 99 and under Collector's New Nos. A-14778 B14780 and others B-14868 B-14872, 1B 14872 and 1A-14898 and under New Survey Nos. 12 and 2—3 14 4-2159, A-12, 13, 3-2 159 and A-13 and 7-2157 situate lying and being at Matunga in Vadala without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises built and erected on a portion of the said land and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 3585 and Street No. 826 and which premises are bounded on or towards the North by the properties of Peetha Veera and Halia Laxman, on or towards the East partly by the property of Vithoba Dhanaji and partly by the property of Hassoo Laxman and partly by the property of Waman Mukund, on or towards the South partly by the property of said Waman Mukund and partly by the property of Hassoo Laxman and partly by the property of Bapoojee Balajee and on or towards the West partly by the property of Nanalal Parbhuram and partly by the property of Jaggannath Balset Sonar and partly by the public Road called Wadala Matunga Road.

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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID..................	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents Madras.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.

Write to day:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
TRY NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

PAINTS
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription, Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
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Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
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Quarterly	...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette". See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	...	Re. 1-0
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First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
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Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted of any length of time special contracts are made.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [4TH MARCH 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
1 Box Bulns...	76,032	Freemantle	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 1st Mar., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	80	36,442
B B and C I Railway ...	26	30,795

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened unchanged. There was nothing doing. There was some enquiry for T. T. at 1s. 4 1-8d. but the Banks were not willing to sell. Eastern rates were steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. April
Do. do France	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...141 1-2
Shanghai "	...195 1-2
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at Rs. 95-14 for Cash and Settlement. There was nothing doing.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs. 95 14 0	Buyers
Settlement ...	... " 95 14 0	do

BULLION:—

The closing rates for Bar Silver in London on Saturday were 27 1-8 for ready and 26 15-16 for delivery in two months. The rate in New York was 58 7-8. The market has been quiet.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24 0 0
Australian "	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	" 68 7 0
" 1st Settlement ...	" 68 7 0
" 2nd " ...	" 68 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The market was quiet. There was no business passing except purchases of Broach in Settlement of previous sales. There was little demand for ready cotton.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 278	March
Good M G Broach ...	" 271	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	" 282	"
Fine M G Nagpur ...	" 280	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	" 275	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	" 272	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	" 262	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	" 252	"
Fine M G Bengal ...	" 258	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	" 238	"
Good H. G. Westerns ...	" 275	Apr.-May.
Good M. G. Westerns ...	" 280	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	... Easy.
Estimated sales ...	... 7,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 29,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-April.	Apl-May.	May-June
5·62 —03	5·63 —03	5·64 —03
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·64 —03	5·64 —03	5·62 —02
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·59 —02	5·58 —02	5·57 —02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is easier.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 0 0 B.T.
April.-May ...	" 11 2 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady. We Quote:—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs. 7 9 6 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	" 8 0 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 55 0 0
Mughi ...	" 54 8 0
Red Jubbalpore ...	" 52 0 0
Black Kutni ...	" 47 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	" 58 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ap.-May	Rs 11 2 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Easier. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 34 0 0
Forward ...	" 7 0 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready. ...	Rs 25 0 0 to Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold... ...	... Rs. 43 0 0
Small ...	... Rs. 39 12 0

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 4 0 B. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ...	" 5 3 9 "

SHARES.

The Share market is closed to-day on account of Hindoo holiday.

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	17,068 bales
Wheat	11,220 cwts.
Linseed	5,364 "
Rapeseed	1,527 "
Gingellyseed	4,850 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts...	5,457 "
Castorseed	770 "
Rice	128,497 "
Myrabollams	6,087 "
Cottonseed	16,422 "
Mowraseed	10 "
Gram	13,153 "
Joowar	1,280 "
Maize	4,176 "

TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Dec. 1911 ... ...Rs.1,21,477

Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 47,393

Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1911 ... ...Rs. 5,20,646

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 21,338

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Dec. 1911 ... ...Rs. 26,034

Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 5,091

Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1911 ... ...Rs.1,42,228

Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 1,920

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Nov. 1911 ... ...Rs. 11,192

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 255

Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Dec 1911 ... ...Rs. 58,730

Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 1,140

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 17th Feb. 1912 ...Rs. 10,000

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 2,728

Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 17th Feb. 1912 ... ...Rs. 59,000

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 13,653

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 1st March 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 24th February 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 24. Rs.	Mar. 1. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,35,85,753	1,36,86,839
Other Deposits	11,17,12,195	11,31,76,299
Post Bills	5,818	4,509
Sundries	18,03,686	18,36,164
	14,77,07,457	14,93,03,811
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,25,68,521	2,29,70,386
Other authorised Securities	65,509	65,509
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,03,86,822	2,17,40,310
Loans do. do. ...	2,67,80,218	3,12,66,896
Bills discounted and purchased	2,82,82,645	2,68,85,049
Dead Stock	2,26,481	2,26,480
Stamps	6,628	6,563
Bullion	8,59,546	8,16,202
Balances with other Banks.	9,94,373	11,41,717
Sundries............	1,26,466	1,84,646
Cash	4,74,10,248	4,40,60,554
	14,77,07,457	14,93,03,811

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—55 bales cottonwaste, E H Esmail 27 bales wool, K Khairaz ; 78 bales wool, D Nagjee : 60 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Diwadkar and Co ; 200 bales wool, N Khatow ; 42 bales wool, H K M Jaitha : 70 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee ; 22 cwts old rubber, J E Minnitt ; 72 bales wool, J Veerchand ; 137 bales wool, P Morledhur ; 60 bales wool, B Tullockchand ; 31 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 11 bales wool, J Veerchand ; 87 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 247 bales wool, D Koondanmal. ; 122 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 203 cwts gum, J. Nurbheram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—5 bales carpets, J M Savechand ; 10 cases curains, L B Bhootwalla ; 10 bales hides and skins, N Kassum ; 10 cwts gum, J. H. Umrigar and Co. 800 cwts. casein, The Imperial Dairy Co ; 20 cwt dry chillies 281 cwts dry ginger, V. Hurridas ; 29 cwt wax, 50 cwts deer horn, J M Rehimtoola ; 200 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 6 bales carpets, F Shaw and Co ; 11 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co ; 9 bales hides. V Esmail Co ; 78 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 40 bales hides, H A Oomar and Co ; 55 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 15 cases fishmaws, J. Rahimtoola 65 cwts fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 2 bales carpets, King King and Co ; 81 bales skins, and hides. A and E H Mahomed ; 210 cwts kang grain, A Salmon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—90 bales twist, G Cotton and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—3 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—8,000 cwts wheat, 3,160 cwts maize, 4,600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,625 cwts cottonseed, L. Pragji ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 4,000 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

King Edgar s—11,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee 4,000 cwts cottonseed, V Bacher.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—3 bales carpets, F Shaw and Co ; 2 bales carpets, King King and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bardistan s—385 bales cotton, B Spinner and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co ; 600 bales linseed, 228 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

Carbredge s—1,000 tons manganeseore, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Rokeby s—8,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Scharzfels s—2,000 cwts wheat bran, H A Esmail ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas ; 11-2 cwts teelseed, 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—32 rolls coir matting, V Haridas.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co; 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,002 cwts gingelliseed, E D Sassoons and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, C Boggiano and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOK SHANGHAI.

Delta s—1,000 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

Tosa Maru s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Glenlyon s—500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR MOJI.

Glenlyon s—500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Glenlyon s—500 bales cotton. The M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 5th March.

178. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

Programme can be obtained at Head-Quarters.

To-day, Tuesday the 5th inst.—Match 3,500 Yards.

Wednesday the 6th inst.—Match 4,600 Yards.

Thursday the 7th inst.—Match 5,700 Yards.

Friday the 8th inst.—Match 6,800 Yards.

Saturday the 9th inst.—Matches 8 and 9 (Cadets) and the Blaney Challenge Cup (Cadets).

Sunday the 10th inst.—Match 7 (Honorary members)

Sunday the 10th inst—Match 12, Tennant Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup

Sunday the 10th inst—Match 15, Bayley Coy Challenge Shield.

The following matches are postponed to a future date :—

Match 14, Leslie Challenge Cup competition.

Match 17, Highland Challenge Cup competition.

179 Cadets Competition—It is notified for information that the Drill competition (Cadets) will take place on the parade ground of "M" Coy Indo-British Institution on Monday the 11th instant at 5 p.m.

180. Parade—"C" Coy will parade at the Town Customs House on Wednesday the 6th instant at 6 p.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

G. I. P. Ry. Volrs Rifle Meeting—Match I open to All Comers will be fired on the G. I. P. Range at Ghat Kopar on Monday, the 11th inst. at 7 a.m.

Distance—200 yards. Rounds—8 last 7 to count Target—I. V. R. A.

Entrance fee Ans. 8 which should be paid in the Adjutant's Office before the day of match.

II. Match 9. Bombay Vol Artillery Rifle Association Annual Meeting open to All Comers will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 17th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

ENRIGHT—February 28, at the Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Nellore, to William Dennis and Olive Enright, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Art Society Exhibition, Town Hall.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Presentation to Sir Shapurji Broacha, Native Share Brokers' Hall, 4 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : To succeed, you will have to know the business, to know yourself, and to know those under you.—G. H. Lorimer.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. steamer "Persia" with the English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden at 2 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

THE P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library to-day at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of February was 541 of whom 451 were males and 90 females.

FATAL FALL FROM A HEIGHT.—Sitaram Genoo, a toddy drawer, was coming down a toddy tree in an oart off Thakurdwar road on Saturday, when he missed his hold and fell from a height of about fifty feet. He succumbed to his injuries some time after.

INDIAN STUDENTS OF ENGLISH COMMERCE :—By the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Semiramis" five Indian students of the Davar's College of Commerce have left for Europe viz., Messrs. Gavrishanker, Parshad, Martins, Jeejibhoy, and Vaswani. These young men would prosecute their further study in the Central School of Commerce of Manchester and compete for the various Practical examinations of the English Boards of Examiners in various commercial subjects.

CONCERT AT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A Concert was held at the Seamen's Institute last night. The building was decorated with bunting and on the occasion of the anniversary of "Anchor" Lodge, I.O.G.T. Mr. A. H. S. Aston, who is heart and soul in the temperance movement, kindly presided. The programme was carefully arranged and contained about a dozen items, a repertoir of local and instrumental music which items were well rendered. Dr. Mann, the Grand Vice Templar, I. O. G. T. then delivered an address on temperance.

THE LATE SISTER MARY PATRICIA.—This lady was the Provincial Superioress of the Daughters of the Cross, Bandra. The Daughters of the Cross write to us: "The sentiments of deep affection and gratitude lately shown to our much regretted Sister Mary Patricia by her friends, benefactors, and old pupils authorize us to appeal to them in her name to aid in carrying out the last work so dear to her heart—the extension of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra. A slab commemorating the gift will be placed in a conspicuous place in the new building. Donations will be gratefully received by the Superioress, St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra."

REPORTED THEFTS.—Major H. A. Cummins, residing at No. 6, Queen's Road, reports that his bungalow was entered into during Saturday night last and property consisting of clothing, valued at Rs. 255, stolen Mr. Fred Pearce, residing in the north of the building, 6 Queen's Road, reports that some person entered his residence on Sunday morning by the servants' staircase and stole clothing of the value of Rs. 167. Mr. G. Fletcher, residing in Matchin's Hotel, reports that some one entered his room during Saturday night last and took away a steel despatch box containing currency notes and gold coins of the collective value of Rs. 910. There was also a revolver in the box.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Through Bolts and Bars	Urbach
Overture	*Flotte Bursche*	Suppe.
a Gavotte	The Way to the Heart	Lincke
b Two Step	Moonstruck	Monckton
Selection	The Dollar Princess	Leo Fall
Valse from Battlestudent	Laura	Millocker
Selection	The Dollar Princess	Leo Fall
Characte. March	The Uhlan's Call	Eilenberg

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—An annual general meeting of the above Association will be held at Government House, Malabar Point, to-morrow at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.), when all members is particularly and punctually requested. The items on the Agenda are:—To receive and adopt the annual reports and the audited statement of accounts presented by the Executive Committee. To pass a vote of thanks to the retiring Committee. To elect an Executive Committee for the current year. To continue the grant of Rs. 10 a month to a Native Christian girl Miss Ruth Dewjee, Rs. 10 a month to a Native Christian widow, Chandrabai Devrukhker, Rs. 20 a month to a Hindoo, Mrs. Krishnabai Amberker, Rs. 20 a month to a Parsi, Miss Aimai Bohmanjee Mistry, Rs. 20 a month to a Parsi, Mrs. Dinbai Dossabhoy Kaka. Donations of Rs. 250 to the Lady Clarke Work Guild and Rs. 25 to the Teachers' Association.

WELL-KNOWN DOCTOR DIES AT GOA.—Dr. Ubaldo F. Da Cunha, a representative of one of the oldest and leading families of Goa died on the 27th of February, at his residence at Candolim. Early in life he qualified in the Medical College of Goa and within a few years, acquired rare distinction and popularity in the exercise of his profession, and was in the enjoyment of an extensive local practice. He was a conspicuous figure in Indo-Portuguese society, and was related to the principal families of Goa. A large number of people attended his funeral, including twelve confraternities, numerous clergy, the president of the municipality of Bardez, various functionaries, and a number of doctors, advocates, and landed proprietors of Goa.

VACCINE THERAPY IN BOMBAY.—An institution, which is doing much to introduce modern methods of medical science to the Indian population is the Vaccine-Therapy Institute, Hornby Road, which is conducted by Dr. Shivdas Parmanandas, Medical officer at the Bombay Port Trust Dispensary, with the aid of three assistants. In vaccine therapy treatment, which Dr. Shivdas has studied in Paris, the principles of the natural healing processes of the body have been adapted to medical practice. A vaccine is prepared from bacteria taken from the patient's own blood ; this is sterilised and is then injected, the effect being to stimulate the healing processes of the system and help the patient to throw off the disease. This method Dr. Shivdas has adopted with considerable success in the treatment of urinary, tubercular and other bacterial diseases. The institute includes a laboratory, fitted with the most modern apparatus, in which the vaccines are prepared, sterilised and kept in cold storage. There is also a small theatre in the urinary department, in which the newest French and English methods have been adopted. There is a separate waiting-room for ladies and the convenience of visitors has been carefully studied. During 1911, 825 cases were treated at the institute, 560 of them with vaccines. Of these 318 were cured, 105 experienced considerable relief and 79 did not complete the treatment. Only 58 patients experienced no benefit.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

COLABA COTTON PRESS.

Allegations against Mr. A. Habibbhoy.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit brought by Canji Cursondass against the Colaba Press Company, Limited, for a declaration that the Company was not entitled to buy its own shares and for various other declarations regarding the value of the shares and the registration of transfers.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Setalwad, Mr. Desai and Mr. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Darashaw and Nadirshaw, were for the defendants.

The plaint stated that the chairman of the defendant company was one Mr. Amedbhoy Habibbhoy; who, with the object of buying up all the shares of the company at a low price, put all sorts of difficulties into the way of persons who acquired shares in the company as regards having the same transferred to their own names. He, under pretence that the company had a right of pre-emption and had a right to purchase its own shares, purchased shares for himself and had them transferred to his own name. The persons in whose ways he threw difficulties got tired of disputing with him. In short Mr. Ahmedbhoy abused his position as the chairman of a company, took advantage of illegal provisions in the articles of association of the company to enable the company to buy its own shares to get the shares for himself at a low price. Mr. Ahmedbhoy alleged the shares were not worth more than Rs. 325 each and objected to any higher consideration being mentioned in the transfer of shares, and otherwise induced the Board of Directors to act in a high-handed and illegal manner. In pursuance of his tactics, he had now acquired about 325 shares whereas when he became chairman he only held 25 shares according to the company's balance-sheets, the shares had an intrinsic value of considerably more than Rs. 1,000 each.

The plaintiff, continuing, stated that his father died in October 1907 leaving among other property, five shares of the defendant company. In July 1910, he and his brother wrote to the company requesting them to transfer the five shares to their names. There was some correspondence which resulted in the request being refused on the ground that the company's articles did not authorise a transfer of shares into two names. It was also required that the value of the shares should be stated in the transfer. As the plaintiff and his brother were entitled to the shares, beneficially, they agreed with each other that the plaintiff should take three of those shares at Rs. 1,000 each and that his brother should take two at the same rate and the transfer forms were executed accordingly. The company then wrongfully refused to transfer the shares to their names, and the plaintiff said that the refusal was not "bona-fide." The defendants relied on clauses 50 and 54 of the articles of association, but he submitted that those articles were null and void and if they were valid, then they did not justify the defendants' conduct. The Company, he said, was managed in the interests of Mr. Ahmedbhoy personally. The company's cash amounted to nearly three lakhs of rupees and their allegation that the market value of the shares was only Rs. 325 was wholly false. He was deprived of the dividends on the shares and was financially the loser by the defendants conduct. He therefore, prayed as above-stated.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendants, in their written statement, stated that the allegations against Mr. Ahmedbhoy were false and further submitted that they were irrelevant to this suit. They denied that any of the provisions of the articles were illegal. They denied that the shares were worth considerably more than Rs. 1,000 each. To the best of their knowledge and belief, they were worth Rs. 325 each or thereabouts. They said that the plaintiff had not complied with the provisions of the articles of the company. They denied that they wrongfully refused to transfer the shares, but they refused to do so until the articles were complied with. They further said that their refusal was "bona fide." They denied that the company was managed in the interests of Ahmedbhoy and that the shares purchased by him were purchased without observing the procedure. They denied that Rs. 325 was a false value for the shares. They denied loss or damage to the plaintiff, and submitted that he had no cause of action and his suit should be dismissed with costs.

The Advocate-General, in reading the pleadings congratulated his Lordship on having to try two very interesting suits one after another.

Mr. Setalwad then raised issues and said he refrained from framing any issues with regard to the allegations against Mr. Ahmedbhoy because they were irrelevant. He, however, did not admit them. He also asked his Lordship to try first as preliminary issues the questions of law, namely, whether the Company had not the right of pre-emption and was not entitled to purchase its own shares and whether the articles relating to them were illegal, null and void.

The Advocate-General then opened his case and said that the suit was of an extremely interesting character. Mr. Ahmedbhoy, Habibbhoy, who was a well-known litigant and who was now the chairman of the Bank of Bombay, had succeeded by illegal acts in getting 300 shares of the company transferred to him by putting pressure on unfortunate persons, who went to get their shares transferred. With regard to the value of the shares, Mr. Ahmedbhoy had sworn to a deliberate lie in his written statement. They were worth considerably over Rs. 700 and his client offered, if Mr. Ahmedbhoy stuck to his value, Rs. 500 for a share and was prepared to increase the offer.

Turning to the question of law, the Advocate General said that the articles were illegal because, according to the memorandum of association, the object of the company was not to purchase shares. He also relied on the company's act of 1882, which stated that a joint stock company could not purchase its own shares, and two decisions of the House of Lords.

Mr. Setalvad argued that the power to purchase its shares was given to the company before the act of 1882 came into force and that power was not repealed by the act of 1882. He also quoted several English and Indian authorities.

Arguments over, His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, briefly indicated the salient features of the argument as a whole and said he had no doubt that this case was wholly covered by the decision of Lord Macnaughten in the case of Trevor and Whitworth reported in 12 appeal cases. In view of that, His Lordship answered the question of law in favour of the plaintiff and in pursuance of that judgement passed a decree for the plaintiff as prayed with all costs.

COTTON MILLS CLAIM.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Beaman, the suit brought by the Bombay Cotton Mills against Raja Bahadur Motilal Shewlal to recover Rs. 50,000 was called on for arguments on the question of interest.

Mr. Setalwad said that he had considered this question in the light of his Lordship's judgment and he did not think that he could resist interest being granted.

The Advocate-General pointed out a Privy Council ruling of Lord Justice Macnaughten in 1904 in which his Lordship had said that the moneys retained or obtained by fraud could be recovered with interest.

His Lordship passed a decree for the company from the date of payment, namely, 21st April, 1909.

His Lordship then enquired as to what had happened of the third party Dani.

The Advocate-General said he appeared for Dani against Shewlal and was quite prepared to go on.

Mr. Setalwad for Sheolal asked for a short postponement to enable him to consider the salient points of his Lordship's judgment.

The Advocate-General said that the question was very simple and he submitted that Sheolal was not entitled to recover the money from Dani because according to his own showing Purshottam was a solvent party then and was now and he could repay the amount.

His Lordship adjourned the matter for a fortnight.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Vacancies on Standing Committee.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon the Hon'ble Sir Phirozesha M. Mehta, the President, occupying the Chair.

The Secretary reported that the four members of the Standing Committee appointed by the Corporation, (namely Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim and Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherally Chenoy) would retire from office on April 1, 1912.

The Corporation proceeded with the election of four members. The election was by ballot and the scrutineers submitted the report as under:—

Mr. S. M. Edwardes }
Mr. F. M. Chinoy } 53 votes;
Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, 52 votes;
Mr. N. V. Mandlik, 44; and
Mr. Jehangir R. Patel, 35 votes.

The President thereupon declared the first four councillors duly elected members of the Standing Committee from the 1st proximo.

ELECTION OF AN IMPROVEMENT BOARD TRUSTEE.

The Secretary of the Bombay Improvement Trust was directed by the Board to inform the Corporation that the term of office of the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla as a Trustee on that Board would expire on the 31st instant. He requested that the necessary steps be taken for a fresh election.

As Sir Ibrahim was the only condidate he was elected Corporation's representative on the Bombay Improvement Trust.

On the motion of Mr. James MacDonald, Messrs. Bhukandas B. Desai and S. T. Thakur were appointed auditors of Municipal accounts for the year 1912-13 at a remuneration of Rs. 5,000 each.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

On the motion of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla priority was given to the consideration of the Commissioner's letter forwarding the Hydraulic Engineer's report proposing the increase and improvement of the water supply of Bombay, together with notes thereon by the Health Officer, the Executive Engineer and the Chief Accountant.

The Commissioner's remarks and Hydraulic Engineer's report have already been published.

Sir Ibrahim moved that the Commissioner's letter and the report and the notes be referred to a committee for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner and report. He would not read the long list of the names of the members of the committee, they being 32 in all. The matter was very important and he hoped the President would convene an early meeting of the committee and expedite the report. He was sure the matter would be thoroughly threshed out in the committee and they would be able to take definite action. Lately, Sir Ibrahim observed, a great deal of criticism had been levelled against the Corporation for delaying such an important matter until now. But those who had read the Commissioner's report must have been satisfied. It was not possible to bring twenty millions of gallons of water daily into the city without first providing proper arrangements to carry out of the city that additional quantity of water. The Corporation had to take very great care that the health of the city did not suffer in other directions for want of a proper drainage system. He was sure the Corporation would agree with him in congratulating the Commissioner on the able manner in which he had prepared the report that had been laid before them.

Sir Balchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

Mr. A M. Tod said that it was true as Sir Ibrahim had remarked that a lot of criticism had been levelled against the Corporation for delaying such an important subject so long. But the Commissioner's letter was the best reply to them. No one who realised on reading the report, that it involved an expenditure of one crore of rupees, could blame Corporation for not taking up the matter until they had the fullest in formation on the subject before them.

Dr. Sukhia said that he hoped that members of the Committee would be given full scope to discuss the matter which was so important.

Dr. D. B. Master said that as they would have a very large quantity of additional water brought into the city every day their drainage system should have a proportionally increased capacity to carry it out of the city. He suggested that pumping power at Love Grove pumping station be used for surcharging the drains.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir remarked that from what had fallen from Dr. Sukhia they must expect stormy proceedings at the committee meetings and he was afraid they would not have an early report.

The President observed that both Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Cawasji Jehangir had done injustice to him, and the committee whose chairman he was to be. No member ever had the occasion to complain—and Dr. Sukhia should be the last to do it—that at committee meetings full scope was not allowed to members to lay before the meeting all their arguments and statements. In spite of many of the members desiring to address meetings at considerable length the members knew how to expedite and carry through the work they had before them.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla replying on the debate said that Dr. Sukhia had not a single instance to quote to justify his remarks which inferred that a member was not allowed to have *his* say. If there was such an instance Dr. Sukhia should have placed it before the Corporation, or could have placed his arguments before the Corporation.

The proposition was carried.

QUERIES ALREADY ANSWERED.

Dr. Sukhia, according to previous notice moved the following proposition :—

That the Commissioner be requested to furnish the following information to the Corporation. (1). The number of gallons of water coming into the City from the Tansa Lake per day, i.e., within 24 hours during this year and the past years since the affixing of the Venturi or other meters to the Tansa Main, and the approximate number of gallons per day during the previous years since the completion of the Tansa Lake Duct and Main. (2) The number of gallons of water anticipated to come into the City when the Tansa Main was first laid. (3) The reasons as to the difference, if any, between the supply anticipated and the supply actually received at present. (4) The approximate number of gallons of water that evaporates in the passage from the Tansa Lake through the Duct and main before it reaches the City and whether he proposes any steps to stop such evaporation and, if so, what? (5) The approximate number of gallons of water lost per day through leakage from Masonry Duct and from the Tansa Main before Tansa water enters the City. (6) The approximate number of gallons of water that was wasted per day through leakage from different mains in the City before the Special Leakage Department was organized on the number of gallons so wasted at present. (7). The number of gallons of water saved from leakage per day by the efforts of the Special Leakage Department. (8). The total quantity of water coming into the City at present from all the 3 lakes, Tansa, Vehar and Tulsi, jointly and separately per day ; and the number of gallons of water that was anticipated to come into the City from each of the lakes and the dates of the introduction of the respective lake waters into the City. (9). The reasons as to the difference, if any, between the supply anticipated from each of the three lakes and the supply actually received at present therefrom into the City. (10). The present capacity of Sewers and Love Grove Pumping Station and whether it is sufficient for the present quantity of sewage and sullage water and for the additional quantity that may have to be carried through and pumped after the duplication of the Tansa Main and the quantity of water anticipated in view of the said duplication. (11) The total amount of sewage and sullage that can be pumped out into the sea by the additional pumps already sanctioned by the Corporation on the recommendation of the experts, Messrs. Taylor and Strachan, the cost of these pumps and the cost of additional sewerage and pumps if necessary for the introduction of the duplication of the Tansa Main. (12) The approximate quantity of water used by mills and factories in the City per day. (13.) What will be the probable saving in the consumption of water by mills on the introduction of electric power under the Tata Hydro-Electric Scheme on the supposition that all of them utilize electricity instead of steam. (14.) The approximate reduction in the amount of water entering the City from the Tulsi Lake when the Tulsi supply was entirely stopped in 1899 and subsequent years, and the present reduction from the Vehar Lake on account of its low level. (15.) Is it possible to empty Powai Lake just before the monsoon and get fresh rains therein and, if so, whether the Powai water will then be considered potable. (16) What is the quantity of water that could be rendered available for the use of the City if the Powai Lake is utilized for the City's water supply. (17) Whether the water supply of the different Wards and Districts of the City can be or is separated in times of fires and other emergencies and, if so, how it is so done and where the sluice valves for different Wards and Districts are situated. (18) Are there direct telephonic communications between the Head and Ward Fire Brigade Stations and the men in charge of the reservoirs.' "

Mr. Dinshah Wacha observed that replies to most of these querries would be found in the Commissioner's letter and the Engineer's report.

The resolution was carried.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WATER.

In accordance with previous notice of motion Dr. Kavasji Dadachanji moved.

'That a Committee (which he named) be appointed to enquire into the distribution of water-supply in different wards of the City and to personally inspect the working of the system and to investigate the causes of various complaints about the distribution of the water in the City; that power be given to the Committees to cary out their work by Sub-Committees and to call for from the Commissioner all such assistance in making their inquiries as they might deem necessary and that the Committee be requested to report their work to the Corporation with such suggestions and remedies as might occur to them."

In support of his motion Dr. Dadabhanji said that the Vehar Works cost them three crores and that was not found enough to supply their wants. Supplementary water works were then undertaken and at last when the Tansa Works were completed the Bombay Corporation congratulated themselves upon having the best water works in the world. But in spite of all this they were hearing complaints that there was not sufficient pressure in the main to supply water on the second and third floors of buildings and recently complaints were heard that even those living on the first floor even did not receive the water supply. Of course the Committee appointed on Sir Ibrahim's motion would deal with the question of water supply, but his proposition dealt with the question of distribution of water which was a different subject.

The Commissioner did not think there was any need for such a committee. The water supply and its distribution had better be left to the Commissioner and the hydraulic engineer.

Dr. Sukhia was of opinion that if the committee acted honestly and diligently he was sure great good would result.

Mr. Wacha complained that this was another instance of the Commissioner resenting a suggestion when help was offered and improvement suggested. It was a general complaint that the officers were hard pressed and over worked and here when assistance was offered there was the characteristic objection. If the members had any public spirit in them they would surely vote for the proposition. They must be prepared to take a stand against the officials and deal out blows for blows. No harm could come from such a committee.

The proposition was carried.

Dr. Dadachanji moved as previously notified:—'That as it appears from the Municipal Administration Reports of our City from 1897 to 1910 that, notwithstanding the enormous destruction of rats (something over 23 lakhs) as a plague preventive measure, there are as many rats as ever in the City, and that owing to enormous difficulties of rendering all our wharves, quays, godowns and other buildings rat-proof the Commissioner be requested to report (1) whether it is feasible and desirable to introduce as a rat-exterminating measure into the City, rat-eating snakes, as most successfully adapted by the Ancient Romans to fight the plague, more especially the nonvenomous species which is not likely to harbour fleas, and (2) whether the Commissioner is aware that from the remotest antiquity throughout the East snakes were kept in houses for the purpose of destroying rats and preventing rat-conveyed diseases and were looked upon and worshipped as tutelar gods."

Dr. Dinshaw Master seconded and Dr. Sukhia supported the proposition.

On being put to the vote the proposition was rejected, only three members voting for and a large majority against it.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

ENGLISH IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

AT a meeting of the Teachers' Association held yesterday afternoon at the Mangaldass House Mr. Fraser presiding, Mr. J. H. Bhabha, late director of Public Instruction, Mysore, opened an interesting debate on the question whether English should not be taught by the direct method from the commencemet in primary schools. Mr. Bhabha spoke in favour of introducing such a system, and said that the opposition in former days had been based upon a method of teaching, which was not now recognised as the most convenient method of teaching modern languages. In support of his propposition Mr. Bhabha gave his own experience in Mysore and also cited instances of French and German Schools. The speaker alas pointed out the method by which English should be taught at the commencement.

He submitted that the method of direct teaching was not a burden on the children, who, on the contrary, became more active, eager, observant and ready to answer, questions at lesson hours. Experience in India also, the speaker said in conclusion, showed that it was quite feasible to introduce the direct method.

A member said that no objection would be raised to the direct method of teaching, but they could not come to any conclusion until a syllabus was laid down.

Mr. Bala said they were all very grateful to Mr. Bhabha for taking up this much agitated question, but the whole point was whether looking at their experience of primary schools in Bombay, they could get teachers to teach English by the direct method in the primary stage. He said it was a hopeless task and he therefore thought that they should stay where they were as they had no suitable teachers available.

Mr. S. J. Noronha heartily accorded his support to Mr. Bhabha's views from such experience as he had and in addition to the instances quoted by Mr. Bhabha, he gave one of his own, namely of students coming out of St. Xavier's High School, who spoke and wrote English far better than those coming out from vernacular schools.

Mr. Framji, said his experience was that boys could speak better English after the direct method of teaching.

Mr. S. S. Mehta also supported Mr. Bhabha.

Mr. Bhabha, in reply, said that the benefits of the method were such that all sacrifices should be given and difficulties overcome for that purpose. All that they wanted was the permission of Government to allow those to learn by the direct method, who wanted it.

The Chairman, in winding up the debate, thanked Mr. Bhabha, for bringing up the question.

THEFT AT THE EXHIBITION.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which one Heath, a deserter from H. M. S. "Perseus", was charged, along with two other men with committing theft at the Exhibition of Old Bombay. A naval officer from H. M. S. "Perseus" said there was nothing against the accused beyond the record of a previous conviction. His Worship sentenced the accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, at the expiry of which the accused was ordered to be handed over to the naval authorities to be dealt with on a charge of deserting.

The third accused in the above case, Smith, who has already been sentenced, was also charged with the theft of a suit of clothes belonging to one Lazelle employed at the Exhibition. His Worship convicting the accused remarked there had been a number of complaints about missing property at the Exhibition.

His Worship added that public money had been employed at the Exhibition and yet the authorities appeared to have engaged persons they knew nothing about.

The accused was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

THE new Ministry in Bulgaria, says a Sofia correspondent, is in the true sense of the word a home circle, for four of its members are near relatives of the Premier, Dr. Geschoff. To his uncle, brother and son is now added the recently appointed Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Yablanski, Dr. Geschoff's son-in-law.

We Ask "WHY COUGH?"

Q. What is good for my cough?
A. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Q. How long has it been used?
A. Seventy years.
Q. Do doctors endorse it?
A. If not, we would not make it.
Q. Do you publish the formula?
A. Yes. On every bottle.
Q. Any alcohol in it?
A. Not a single drop.
Q. How may I learn more of this?
A. Ask your doctor. He knows.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

BALD-HEADED MEN.

Ignorance of the Hair Causes Much Baldness Among Men.

Early piety doesn't cause baldness, neither does any kind of piety. Some bald-headed men console themselves with the idea that baldness is caused by a superabundance of gray brain matter and would have the world believe that a bald head is a sign of great intellect.

Such, however, is not the case. Ninety-nine times in one hundred, baldness is caused by dandruff germs which dig down deep into the roots of the hair, destroy its vitality and cause it to fall out.

All this may come gradually and take time, but as an up-to-date humorist would say "what's time to a dandruff germ."

If you have dandruff, the little invisible, persistent devils called dandruff germs are at work. Destroy them at once, or sooner or later they will cause your hair to fall out and you will be compelled to take your place in the bald-headed class.

In France baldheads are few because men understand how to care for the hair. Kaminia Oil is a hair grower and invigorator that is guaranteed by the manufacturers to grow hair if the hair root is not already destroyed to eradicate dandruff, stop itching scalp and falling hair, or money back.

Sold at Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. Of all druggists and perfumers or from the manufacturers.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo 37 cases opium, 1 horse and 18 cabin and 129 deck passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 3291 tons, Captain D S. Smith arrived in harbour from Glasgow via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa 950 tons Captain H. Manley, sailed on Monday for Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Bregenz, 2,386 tons Captain A. De Petris, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Shirala, 3399 tons, Captain F. Gun-Cunningham sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Glenaffric, 2657 tons, Captain W. Lane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo in Ballast.

The steamer Harpenden, 2302 tons, Captain A. G. Carmack arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 4.

Angus	4340	Dakers		T M & Co
Belle of France	2469	Corgill		A Yule & Co
Baroda	1898	McClelland		M M & Co
Castlemoor	2403	Angus		K N & Co
Clan Sinclair	3291	Smith		J Finlay & Co
Canara	3889	Wilson		M M & Co
Damra	762	Morrison		M M & Co
Gallia	556	Wratt	repairing	J Mackintosh & Co
Glenaffric	2657	Lane		T M & Co
Hoseinee	993	D'Lorne		Bo & P S N Co
H M S Highflyer		Dick		R N Flagship
Ismaila	3381	Rose	Calcutta	M M & Co
Kuala	360	McLarin		K N & Co
Koweit	2336	Coates		H S N Co
Kanzler	1665	Coltzan	Durban	A Strandes & Co
Kola	510	Elton	P Gulf	M M & Co
Nourel-Bahr	212	Nacoda		
Newenfels	3542	Heckel		W & A G & Co
Patrick Stewart		Townsend		Telegrap Str
R I M S Dufferin	3966	Comdr Huddleston		R I Marine
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean		Shah S N Co
Semiramis	763	Chissell		Yacht
Salsette	2391	Lewellin	Aden 16-3	P & O Co
Arcadia	3573	Barcham	London	P & O Co
Virawa	3360	Gipper	Moulmein 5-3	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Abana	2709	Wilson	Antwerp		Graham & Co
B Rinaldo	2794	Chilton	Hull	5-3	J F & Co
C & R Surada	3400	Alton		6-3	M M & Co
D&E Markgraf	2325	Thle	Darasalam	6-3	A S & Co
F Haxby	2252	Erikson	Genoa	6-3	W & A G & Co
H Mohommadi	1257	Newby	Jeddah	5-3	Bo & P S N Co
K Tosa Maru	3610	Satow			N Y Kaisha
N Wearbridge	2601	Smith	Baltimore	8-3	R A Willis
O King Edgar	2433	Brooks	Middlesborough		W & A G & Co
P Schanzfels	3386	Strycker			W & A G & Co
St F Xavier	152	Ismail	Goa	6-3	I C N & T Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Bardistan	2500	Davies	Antwerp	6-3	M M & Co
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	8-3	W & A G & Co
3 Corbridge	2332	Richardson	Antwerp	16-3	W & A Graham & Co
4 Glenlyon	2654	Sloane	Kobe	14-3	T M & Co
5 Rokeby	2455	Hood	Garston	2-3	Graham & Co
6 Shirala	3399	Cunningham		4-3	M M & Co
7 Bregenz	2386	Petris		16-3	A L S N Co
8 Redbridge	2443	Vasen	Dunkirk	9-3	J M & Co
9 Tannenfels	3411	Gordes	K'chi	9-3	W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 City of Glasgow	4887	Elliott			K N & Co
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	9-3	P & O Co
16 Alga	1757	Serola	Trieste		A L S N Co
H W P D					
Indravati	513	Esmail	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
M W D D					
Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai	13-3	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	Bregenz	Petres	Trieste, Feb 16
3	Kola	Elton	Busreh, Feb 25
	Clan Sinclair	Smith	Glasgow, Jan 18
	H M S Highflyer	Dick	Henjam, Feb 28
4	Glinaffric	Lane	Colombo, Feb 29
	Harpenden	Carmock	Calcutta, Feb 22

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, &c
	Shirala	Gun-Cunningham	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Kola for Persian Gulf &c.

„ Castlemoor for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 2nd instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville-de-La-Ciotat, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 1st March at 7 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Cleopatra, left Trieste on the 1st March and is due here on the 16th instant. The same Co's steamer China, from Trieste, left [illegible] on the 3rd instant and is due here on the 5th instant evening.

The P and O steamer Assaye, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 2nd March 1912.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Camp Santa Cruz, 5th March, 1912.

The Corps Guest night is to-morrow Wednesday the 6th instant, Members inviting Guests will please notify the Sergeant Major.

It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding will be on Monday morning next the 11th instant, all members residing in the neighbourhood of Bombay are requested to attend.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING,

Bombay, 5th March.

103. Parade—The E E Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m, on Tuesday and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning Examination for Extra Efficiency etc. will be conducted.

W. H. LEACH, Lieut.,
for Adjt. B. V. A.

THE trial of Miss Malecka, an English subject of Russian parentage, on a charge of having been concerned in revolutionary proceedings, was commenced at Warsaw on the 14th February last. In deference to the representations made by the British Government, the proceedings were held in open Court. Owing to the absence of certain witnesses, the trial was adjourned to May next.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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Monkey Brand, 125°	4	4	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3	4	0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 5th March, 1912.

HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

THE addition of English Literature to the list of compulsory subjects has narrowed the issue between the two parties in the University Senate to so fine a point that an eventual compromise may now be hoped for. The issue is still clear; and it is hardly to be expected that the advocates of compulsory history will at once accept the substitution of literature as an answer to their claims. But the introduction of 'literature' in the study of the English language goes a long way to meet the wishes of the compulsory historicists, and may in the end give them what now they desire. History is a modern study. It began among the people who gave the world the idea of progress and who laid the foundations of organized science. Its own history shows that as a subject of study it has been more closely allied to science than to scholarship, and that its development in our own day is due to the increase of knowledge rather than to philosophy or classical learning. It is a little curious, therefore, to find in Bombay the necessity of the teaching of history insisted upon by what is generally speaking the Indian party, and the compulsory teaching opposed by the supporters of further scientific knowledge. The historical sense is not developed in India. Even now European philologists are sometimes dismayed at the little appreciation shown by Indian scholars and philosophers for historical perspective. Some of the ablest native scholars are content to accept a work of philosophy or of literature without troubling to ascertain the date of publication or the place where the author lived. It is one of the difficulties of Sanskrit scholarship that the Indian grammarians and philosophers have been so indifferent to the historical setting of their literary treasures. On the other hand the greatness of the debt which the world owes to India's grammarians and spiritual preceptors has not yet and perhaps never will be properly estimated. The study of language and the study of philosophy have completely changed since the discovery of Sanskrit turned the thoughts of European scholars to the literature and the mental achievements of the East. It is, perhaps, some consciousness of this difference that impels the new generation of Indians to insist on instruction in history as a necessary part of a students' curriculum. And for this reason every one will sympathize with them in their hopes.

The history of literature in India shows that a language may be deeply studied and that great and even sublime works may be composed in a learned language without resulting progress, because of the lack of interest in historical details. Even the mathematical and the medical sciences have languished to the point of death in India because of the absorption of the savants in metaphysical speculation. And now that science has come again to India, a true instinct bids the leaders of the younger generation turn to historical teaching. It is not English history alone that they really demand. History may begin at any point and in almost any country. But science has come to India, under a wise Providence, we may believe, through the medium of the English language; and the thorough study of that language is a necessary preliminary for the acquisition of scientific knowledge, just as Latin was a necessary subject of study in Western Europe in the middle ages. It is not because English is English, for French or Italian would have done as well, but because English contains the terminology of the Greek and Latin tongues, and because it is an adequate medium of scientific expression, that its study is an indispensable accomplishment for the Indian student. The more he knows of the English language, the better equipped he will be to practise medicine or teach science in his own country. The culture of his own profession requires from him a long period of close attention to language and to style.

Now it is not possible to attain to a cultured use of English for scientific purposes without knowing something of English literature; nor is it possible to know English literature without some knowledge of history. The revival of science and of letters in England was as much the result of historical forces as it was in Italy, and the history of the English tongue and the growth of England's literature can be traced back to political causes and to memorable courts sometimes far away from England. The translation of the Bible from the vulgate into the vernacular was not intended to be a literary feat or to have literary results. Historically, it was a religious effort, an attempt to bring the sacred scriptures within the knowledge of the people of England. But the effect of the translation upon English literature and upon English life is now seen to have been so great that the date of the publication of the English Bible marks a new era in English history. All the more so because scientific discoveries and scientific progress followed so soon after the extension and the improvement of the national vocabulary and the popular speech. But although the history of English literature is so closely bound up with the history of the English people as to be in truth a part of that history, for that very reason it may and it ought to be possible to teach English literature in a way that will include sufficient history to make the subject interesting and suggestive. Although it is not possible to dissociate Shakespeare or Shakespeare's plays from the stirring times of Queen Elizabeth, or to take a widely different author, and separate Ruskin from the political movements of the nineteenth century, yet the study of Shakespeare or of Ruskin as literature will lead to reflections upon their times and place in the history of their country; and in this way some light will be thrown upon their true meaning and message to the world. Some part of the object aimed at by the patriotic minority in the Senate will be thus attained in the colleges of this presidency, and it may be worth their while to wait and see how far the results meet their present demands.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF. INDICATIONS are beginning to show themselves that the fears and apprehensions, which were entertained at the time of the creation of the Japanese tariff about the future of British trade in the Far East have not been entirely justified. The tariff has been in operation now for over six months, quite long enough to give reliable signs of its general effect, and the impression seems to have been fairly generally created among commercial men living in and visiting the Far East, that the effect of the tariff will be very much more restricted than was originally anticipated. Japan appears industrially to have achieved, as yet at any rate, insufficient development to be able to profit to a large extent by the tariff, and trade in the Far East for at least some years to come would appear to be dependent on the capacity of the Japanese to produce for themselves. As regards the cotton trade, for instance, Manchester men who have been to Japan are reported to express themselves optimistically as to the future not only of direct trade with Japan, but also of Japan's competition in the Far Eastern markets. They point out that Japan is far away from the supplies of raw material, and, in spite of the praiseworthy efforts to develop cotton-growing in Korea, she will for very many years to come be dependent on China, India, and the United States for raw material. The cost of manufacture is much higher in Japan, because the productive capacity of the Japanese workman is extremely low. Further, the operatives have neither the fingers nor the adaptability of those of Lancashire, and the climate is always either too humid or too dry. Expenses will go up rather than down, as the persistent demands of labour for higher wages and shorter hours must one day be recognised. Again, the prime cost of machinery is considerably higher, whilst the annual depreciation must be greater. It is considered impossible for the finer counts to be manufactured in Japan, and Japan's future in the cotton industry will probably be limited to the production of coarser qualities. It is a matter of great doubt whether, even so, she will be able to hold any part of the China market for very long. There is more than a possibility that the spinning trade will be established in China, when Japanese protected exports would be hit much harder than English and Indian and, on account of home consumption in China, Japan would no longer be able to depend on China for supplies of the raw material.

In the same way Bradford is told that she need not be afraid. Neither in quality nor price can Japan compete with her. As regards machinery opinions are divided. as the duties are now charged on weight some think that British goods, owing to their greater solidity, may he kept out. Others believe that the longer durability of English manufactures will discount the increased cost. In shipbuilding, Japan has made enormous strides, but in many cases the machinery and parts are imported and only put together in Japan. Even so, foreign-built ships average 28 per cent cheaper than Japanese ones, a difference which has, however, been considerably reduced by the shipbuilding subsidies. A series of articles in "Shin Nippon" ("The New Japan"), a magazine edited by Count Okuma, is attracting, a great deal of attention. They deal with the future of Japanese industries, which are carefully analysed. The results may be summarised as follows :—Cotton, extremely doubtful; coal, hopeless to expect to compete with the immense visible supplies of Britain, Germany, and the United States, whilst in China the Yangtse collieries are already dangerous competitors; iron, no future owing to lack of ore; silk, good unless driven out by recent inventions in America; lacquer ware, already driven out of Europe by German imitations. On top of all Japan is handicapped by the immense destruction of capital due to the creation of the war and *post-bellum* loans, which were industrially unproductive but on which industry has now to find the interest and the annual redemption instalments.

THE GARTER. SIR EDWARD GREY'S "Garter" as we said the other day, is no doubt a signal mark of the royal confidence bestowed, as it is in his case, on a commoner; but it led the papers at home into a curious mistake at first as to that honour being unique since Sir Robert walpole's days. The mistake was promptly corrected no doubt; but they need not have fallen into it at all at home if they had read Viscount Morley's little book on Walpole. The work is very well-known and a single sentence from it would have preserved the London journalists from error on the paint. And it is really strange that not one of them seemed to remember that sentence. Commenting on Walpole's Garter of 1726, Lord Morley says, "no commoner after Walpole received the blue ribband until Lord North in 1772 and the only other knights of the order who have sat in the House of Commons since were Castlereagh and Palmerston." A commoner is defined in the dictionaries as one under the degree of nobility, but Palmerston was a nobleman. He sat in the House of Commons because Irish Lords of which he was one can sit there if elected. Lord Morley therefore very properly refers to him not as a commoner who obtained the Garter but as one who sat in the House of Commons, which is a different thing. Lord Morley also alludes to the desire of Queen Victoria to bestow the Garter on Sir Robert Peel, who, however, declined the honour. Another similar instance is not referred to by Lord Morley and not generally known, though Stanhope in his history of England mentions it. In this work, which was first published in 1839 several years before the offer to Peel, Stanhope, or rather Lord Mahon as he then was, says with reference to Walpole's Garter, "I have been assured that the Garter was in like manner warmly pressed upon Mr. Pitt by George the Third, but respectfully declined by the Minister and that the King then insisted on transfering it to his brother, Lord Chatham." More than twenty years later Stanhope published a full biography of Pitt who was his kinsman, based on his authentic letters and other trustworthy material placed at his disposal by the family, and he therein is enabled authoritatively to repeat the fact of the offer to Pitt. "A more splendid reward was designed for Mr. Pitt. The King had for some time past desired to invest him with the Garter; and he received the offer of it on this occasion. But it was respectfully declined by the Minister,—the only instance so far as I know, since the revolution, besides that of Sir Robert Peel, in which a Commoner has been offered and has refused this prize; and a striking contrast with which it often has been sought and solicited by many great peers. Pitt, however, obtained the Royal permission to bestow it on his brother Lord Chatham." Stanhope also is enabled to give George III's letter making the offer in very hearty terms. "Having summoned" he writes to Pitt, 12th December, 1790, "a chapter of the Garter for Wednesday and Mr. Pitt not having been at St. James' in the course of the last week I think it necessary by this means to remind him of my having offered him one of the vacancies of that order. When last I mentioned it he seemed to decline it; but perhaps the conclusion of the dispute with Spain may make him see it in a different view, namely, as a public testimonial of my approbation." Pitt's answer declining it again has not been published but from another of the King's letter we find that "he declined it in so handsome a manner that I cannot help expressing my sensibility." This offer was made when the dispute with Spain, over the seizure of a British ship in Motker Sound which had threatened to lead to war, was settled by Pitt's diplomacy, and presents some points of resemblance to the case of Sir Edward Grey who has received this "public testimonial" from the sovereign.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia," with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden, at 2 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., on Friday.

LORD INCHCAPE and Mr. Finhey will go over the North Western Railway in the direction of Baluchistan.

THE Government of India has granted a compassionate allowance of forty rupees a month to Mrs. Mehdi Hassan.

THE appointment of a travelling test audit staff for the examination of Custom House accounts in India is sanctioned.

KOLGASHTS on the staff of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department are to be classed as superior servants in future.

SIR T. R. WYNNE, President of the Railway Board, is proceeding to Bombay to inspect the congestion of traffic along the line. He will leave Calcutta about the 11th instant.

THE Bombay Radio Office was in touch with the Indian transport vessel "Plassey" at 8-30 p.m., yesterday at a distance 400 miles. She arrives in Bombay at 6 p.m., on Wednesday the 6th instant. Radio messages will be accepted.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th February, 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911, of 624,180 maunds, with an increase of Rs. 23,784 in the earnings.

H. M. S. "HIGHFLYER," under the command of Captain J. D. Dick, R.N., arrived in harbour on Sunday from Henjam which port she left on the 28th February and called at Jask en route, with His Excellency Real-Admiral Sir E.J.W. Slade. Naval Commander-in-chief of the East Indies on board.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Downfall of Socialism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, FEB. 19.

The political situation consequent upon the triumph of the Liberal Party at the polls in South Australia on Saturday, is decidedly interesting. Nothing, of course, can be done in regard to the transfer of authority from the Labor Party to the Liberals until the Verran Government resign from office. Mr. Peake will then as the accredited leader of the Opposition, be sent for by the Governor, and he will be asked to form an administration. Until the writs have been returned, the date fixed for which is March 6, it will be impossible to call Parliament together, for the names on the writs constitute the only official intimation that exists of the election of the members of the new Parliament. It will be necessary immediately Parliament meets, which will probably be on March 7, to initiate the Estimates again, as one Parliament can have no knowledge of what its predecessor has done in respect to the voting of Supply. It is not likely there will be a set Governor's speech containing the policy of the new Ministry, even should Mr. Verran resign at once. When the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to swear in the new members, have performed that ceremony, and the Speaker has been formally elected, there will be the usual adjournment, of course, to hear the opening speech, but most likely it will merely intimate that Parliament has been called together to pass the Estimates and the Appropriation Bill. The various lines will be exactly the same as those included in the Appropriation Bill rejected by the Council last session, except that the items for the brickyards and firewood and timber yards will be omitted. The increases previously voted to Civil servants will all be included. All the formal preliminaries in regard to the introduction of the Estimates and their passage through Committee of Supply will, of course, have to be observed, but if the Assembly so desires the whole of the items can be put in one block so as to expedite matters. On the other hand, if the members of the Opposition—which will then be the Labor Party—so desire, they can delay the progress of business by talking on the motion to go into committee, and by discussing each line on the Estimates. When the Estimates have been passed and the Appropriation Bill put through, the Council, with the omission of the items mentioned, will accept it without demur, and there will be an immediate prorogation. The intention of the Liberals is to have a complete session and not to adjourn until later in the year. The coming session may be described as "an emergency meeting" for the mere purpose of remedying defects caused by the sudden dissolution last month. The regular session will begin in July or August, when the Governor's speech will contain the matters of policy decided upon by the Government.

VERRAN MINISTRY DEFEATED.

The scrutiny in connection with the State elections is now virtually over, and it is very clear that the Verran Ministry have sustained a heavy defeat. They went to the confidence with 21 pledged supporters, and in addition they had in most instances the sympathy and the vote of Mr. Coombe, the only independent member of the last Parliament. They have come back with a very much decreased following, for in the new House of Assembly there will be but 16 Labour members, while all the other 24 members are ranged under the Liberal banner. A change of government is inevitable and judging by the statements made by the Premier (Mr. Verran) it will not be long delayed. He has no desire to dispute the will of the people, and although there is nothing to prevent him from following the example set by Mr. Peake two years ago, and waiting until Parliament turns him out, he will not repeat that performance. When the general elections were concluded in 1910 the Labour Party had a majority of two votes, but it was not until within a few days of the date fixed for the meeting of Parliament that the results of the contests in Flinders and the Northern Territory were made known. In each instance, as will be remembered, the issue was long in doubt, and the majorities by which the Liberal candidates in some districts were defeated by the successful Labour members were exceedingly narrow. On the present occasion the outcome of the elections so far as they affected the stability of the Ministerial majority, has never been in doubt since Monday evening. Not only in the country has the Liberal vote proved too strong for the Ministerial supporters but in the metropolis also two Liberals have been returned, and that, too, in the largest constituency in the State. If Mr. Peake was to be condemned two years ago for clinging tenaciously to office, and not leaving till he was "scraped off" the Treasury benches, there is no excuse for Mr. Verran to emulate his example, nor does there appear to be the slightest intention on the part of the Labor Ministry to lay themselves open to criticism in that respect. Indeed, several members of the Cabinet have already asserted publicly that an early resignation of office will be sent to the Governor. Until Mr. Peake has been definitely sent for to form a new Administration it is not likely that he will give any indication of the probable personnel of the new Government. He has intimated that the Liberals will provide a Speaker and a Chairman of Committees, as well as a Cabinet, but there is ample and eligible material in the ranks of the Liberal Party efficiently to fill all the offices. The members of the Ministry will most likely be chosen from Messrs. Peake, Butler, Homburg, Young, and O'Loughlin, Bice, and Pascoe. Mr. Duncan, the leader of the Legislative Council, has hitherto declined to take office, although during his 41 years of Parliamentary life (he was first elected for Port Adelaide in 1871), he has frequently been invited by various Premiers to accept a portfolio.

"SOCIALISTIC DOMINION."

At a meeting of the council of the Victorian Employers Federation on Monday, Mr. Blackwood referring to the result of the South Australian elections, said this was the fourth negative reply Labor Parties had received in asking for the approval of the people to their policy. The Federal Government asked first in their referendum in April, 1911, and received an emphatic "No." Then followed the election for Boothby last November, when the electors filled the seat of the late Mr. Batchelor by a Liberal candidate. Next came the State elections in Victoria, when the State Labour Party, instead of winning a number of additional seats as they expected, actually had its numbers reduced. Now the South Australian electors had definitely given their answer against Labor. The verdict would no doubt cause the Labor Parties in Parliament to pause and wonder what their ultimate fate would be if they continued allowing themselves to be led by the nose by trade union leaders. The unions, instead of merely supporting Labour Parties, as of old, insisted upon bossing them in every way, and were actually laying down what legislation was to be passed. Thus no Labor Government were allowed to admininister the affairs of the country as it thought fit. Political unions or so-called trades unions, were actually governing bodies. He thought the people now saw this clearly and by their votes on the four occasions he had referred to had shown their disapproval of this dangerous system of Government in which Parliament was made subservient to the unions.

The council passed the following resolution :—"That this federation congratulates the South Australian Federation of Employers on the result of the State elections, and trusts that it is a sure sign of the beginning of the end of Socialistic domination in Australia, and a return to a form of Government that will, we believe, do more not only for the general welfare, but for the workers themselves than it is possible under the Trades Hall rule."

DECLINE OF APPRENTICES.

The cause of the decline in the apprenticing of boys to skilled trades and the possibility of using technical and trade classes as aids to or substitutes for apprenticeship were subjects of enquiry by a Royal Commission at Sydney. Mr. Edward Harman Buchanan, president of the Employers' Federation and an ex-president of the Master Builders' Association, stated that his experience had led him to notice a decline in apprentices all round. There had been a general decline right through all industries. This had gone on for about 25 years and not during the last few years, as some people thought. What was more, it was not due to any temporary cause. This question had been discussed to a considerable extent by the Master Builders Association for some years past. In fact, all allied trades took the matter up in an earnest manner at the conference in 1904, and on that occasion certain decisions were arrived at. At every inter-State conference, too, the apprenticeship question was discussed in some manner or other. Some wages board awards made apprenticeship compulsory. This had the effect of legally indenturing apprentices, whereas before there was no legal indenture, but only a verbal arrangement. This compulsory indenturing had been a really good thing all round for employers, apprentices, and the public. The scale of wages fixed for apprentices by wages boards had led the master builders to reduce the number of apprentices. He did not wish, however, to imply that he or the master builders advocated a reduction of wages. Nothing of the sort. They contended that during the last two years of the lad's apprenticeship he should be self-supporting. They did, however, consider that there should be some elasticity so that when wet weather came along and there was no work being done they should not be compelled to pay boys who did not work. The witness went on to explain that the introduction of machinery in Australia had made very little difference to work so far as the quantity of labour was concerned in the majority of industries. Machines in the building trade turned out certain classes of stereotyped work, which really obviated the "bullocking" class of labor. This was particularly noticeable in the perfection of the sawmill. There was no real ground for boys being reluctant to be bound down so long as the wages were fair. Their aversion in many cases was due to their reluctance to submit themselves to the mastership of an employer. Their objection was calling another man "master." That however, was a matter of sentiment that was gradually being broken down.

WATER IN DRY AREAS.

The north-western pastoral areas require the tapping of subterranean water supplies, for running streams are unknown there, and catchment areas with good holding ground for dam-sinking are few and far between. Consequently, the experienced well-sinker, who can locate water supplies, is an individual of considerable importance. Mr. Charles Wilson, contractor, is such a one. After gaining experience in well-sinking and mining in four States, he arrived in the Port Augusta district 27 years ago. Since then he has constructed dams or sunk wells successfully on such well-known stations as Pandurra, Pine Hill, Nain, Nonning, Middlebank, Yudnapinna, Oakden Hills, Arcoona, and the Pines. Interviewed last week, Mr. Wilson gave an epitome of his experiences and impressions of the north-west. At Middlebank in 1895, he sank three wells from 170 to 200 ft. deep, but the water in each case was salt. In 1891, he was occupied for eight months, with other men, in retimbering and cleaning a well of 3,500 gallons daily capacity on Yudnapinna. At the Pines, with four men four months were required to restore a fallen-in well which taps a basin "extending three miles east and west, and one mile north and south." In one place a successfully shaft was sunk through 200 ft. of rock, overlain by one foot of alluvial soil, but generally the sinking goes through successive layers of shingle, gravel, limestone, rock, and a kaolin formation, in which water is usually found at depths ranging from 40 to 140 ft. The water is invariably mineralised, and exerts a preservative effect on timber, so that submerged wood has proved quite sound after 40 years, and lasts far longer than when exposed to the atmosphere. In timbering wells native pine is preferred, but mulga, myall, and sandalwood are freely used. When seasoned timber is procured, the choice is usually stringy bark. Mr. Wilson is a firm believer in the divining rod, and has been engaged to locate supplies at Oakden Hills and South Gap stations. He holds the opinion that from Broken Hill West to 60 miles beyond Tarcoola there is not any one ten square-mile block in which good water cannot be tapped, with the possible exception of the lake country, where supplies may be saline. Mr. Wilson has not been beyond Yardea in the Gawler ranges, but knows the country west of Cowell, concerning which he says :—"I know of several good catchments there, but the holding ground is bad. Useful water can be got by sinking, and drinking water by shallow sinking in limestone." He considers that two wells of 1,500 gallons daily capacity are better than one of 3,000 gallons, as sheep do not have to travel so far for water.

THE POPULATION.

An interesting bulletin dealing with the ages of residents of the Commonwealth at the census in April last has just been issued by the Commonwealth Statistician. The total population on that date was 4,455,055, of whom 2,313,035 were males and 2,141,970 females. Compared with the previous census in 1901 these figures show an increase of 335,107 males and 346,097 females. In New South Wales there were 857,692 males and 789,036 females. In Victoria 655,591 were males and 659,960 females. New South Wales headed the list with a population of 1,646,734, Victoria being next with 1,315,551 then Queensland with 605,813, South Australia with 408,558, Western Australia with 282,114, and Tasmania last with 191,211. Of the New South Wales total Sydney and suburbs held 629,503, and of the Victorian total Melbourne and suburbs held 588,971. An analysis of various ages showed that there were in the Commonwealth 986,471 males and 961,432 females under 21 years of age, and 1,314,163 males and 1,169,558 females over 21 years. In Victoria there were 263,485 males and 278,408 females under 21, and 368,847 males and 377,772 females over 21. There were in the Commonwealth 64 persons 100 years old and upwards, 31 being in New South Wales, 18 in Victoria, 5 in Queensland, 4 in Tasmania, and 3 each in South and Western Australia. There were 243 persons between the ages of 95 and 99, of whom 90 were in Victoria, and 1,342 between 90 and 94, of whom 532 were in this State. Of those 100 years old and upwards 35 were males and 29 females. Of those between 95 and 99, 116 were males and 127 females, and of those between 90 and 94, 640 were males and 702 females.

NEW SOUTH WALES SPEAKER.

In view of Opposition opinions, it is considered likely that the Speaker (Mr. Willis), resting content with Judge Backhouse's finding in his favour, will terminate all political friction by withdrawing Mr. Robinson's suspension. In the event of the Speaker insisting on deposing Mr. Robinson, the whole matter will probably be gone into once the session commences, and a motion that the Speaker does not possess the confidence of the House in consequence of his attitude towards the chief of the "Hansard" staff, is said to have a good chance of being carried, as several Labour members make no secrecy of their views thereon.

It is expected that the sittings of the State Parliament, which are to be resumed on Monday, will last till Easter. The Assembly will sit from Monday till Friday, inclusive, each week. Among the measures to be submitted will be a protection of Parliament Bill. The proposal is designed to a bulwark against slanderous attacks from outside. Mr. Dacey's Bill for authority to build a model settlement at Kensington will be an early measure, but in this case it is not proposed to consult the Public Works Committee, the house being requested to give full authorisation. The Income Tax Bills will be brought on first, so that the Council may deal with them. Mr. Beeby is preparing a Bill for an amending land Act, which will embrace forms of tenure. An important measure is one to authorise the Minister for Works to secure or start ironworks, and the same minister will bring forward a Bill to enable a coal mine to be acquired or established. He expects the projects to cost perhaps £100,000.

NEW ZEALAND.

The programme set forth in the speech of the New Zealand Governor comprised local government reform, the election of portion of the Legislative Council, and the acquirement by the Crown compulsorily of land for closer settlement at a price fixed by a land board. In the case of estates of £25,000 unimproved value and upwards, in the event of the sale to settlers exceeding the price paid to the owner the excess and interest are to be paid to him; if the proceeds are less the deficiency is to be deducted from the amount paid. More stringent provision is made with regard to the aggregation of landed estates. Power will be given the Court to forfeit all land which has been aggregated in breach of the law unless the Court is fully satisfied that the breach has been unintentional. A Bill will be introduced to prevent trafficking in leases. The speech says that the finances are buoyant and satisfactory. The graduated land tax will be made more uniform, the rates being increased from £30,000 upwards in order to more effectually compel subdivision. The taxation legislation will distinguish between earned and unearned incomes. A standing commission will inquire into the question of the cost of living monopolies, industrial problems, unemployment, and sickness. The Government is also considering the promotion of voluntary profit-sharing by a State guarantee of the capital required by the workers on condition that the workers and employers jointly indemnify the State against loss. A revision of the Customs tariff is foreshadowed.

[By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

A.

THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE.

COMPLETE STOPPAGE IN SCOTLAND.

Grave Development in Tyne District.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 3.

There is a complete stoppage in the Scottish coal-fields. The non-Unionists have joined with the strikers, and the position is most grave.

Apart from the miners, 60,000 steel and other workers are idle.

The Irish steamer service has been reduced.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The cotton mills are beginning to close down in the Manchester district.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Though the coal crisis is at a dead-lock, the papers publish columns of details regarding the rise in prices, the stoppage of industries, with orders going to Germany, the United States and elsewhere, drastic reductions in the train services coming into force to-day, and prognostications of the duration of the strike, the estimates ranging from a few days to six weeks.

South Wales, however, where both sides are determined to fight to a finish, is preparing for a long struggle, but the opinion of the mining leaders tends to put the duration at a fortnight to three weeks.

A grave element is the action of a section of the miners in the Tyne district, who, contrary to the undertaking of the Miners' Federation, have decided not to allow the men to descend and prevent the flooding of the pits. This means that the pits will be rendered useless, and the men themselves will be deprived of their work.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The *Times*, in an article on the Coal Strike, urges everyone to put aside political differences and strengthen the hands of the Government.

LATER.

The price of coal has risen in the north by three hundred per cent.

SUFFRAGETTE RIOTERS.

Abortive Attempt at Arson.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

A suffragette last night ignited a pile of shavings saturated with petroleum in the doorway of the General Post Office. She was arrested.

The damage done was of the slightest character.

The *Daily Mail* says that the suffragettes in Holloway Jail rioted in the yard, demanding to see Mrs. Pankhurst and singing "the Marseillaise." When they were removed to the cells, they smashed all the windows.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The suffragettes to-day carried out further window-smashing in the shops of the principal drapery firms of the West End. A number of arrests were made.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The suffragettes to-day raided Knightsbridge and Kensington, smashing windows of Messrs. Harrods, Barkers and other great establishments. They also broke eight windows of the House of Lords besides those of the houses of Cabinet Ministers. The police mounted and on foot were powerless owing to attacks being spread over a wide area.

One suffragette has been committed for trial on a charge of incendiarism.

CRICKET IN ARGENTINA.

The M. C. C. Win the Rubber.

BUENOS AYRES, MARCH 4.

In the test match to decide the rubber, Argentina scored 171 in the first innings and 98 in the second. The M. C. C. made 169 in the first innings and 102 for eight wickets in the second, thus winning the match by two wickets.

OVERSEAS GARRISONS.

South Africa and Defence Bill.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The *Times*, in a special article on the Army Estimates, points out that while the Navy is being concentrated in Home waters the Overseas Garrisons require strengthening, but there is a gleam of hope that South Africa, if the Defence Bill passes, will soon be in no need of a British garrison.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The death is announced of the Right Rev. George Evans Moule, Bishop of Mid-China.

TORONTO, MARCH 4.

The death is announced of the Hon'ble Edward Blake K.C.,P.C. (Canada).

[The Rt. Revd. George Evans Moule, D. D., was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took his B. A. degree in 1850 being Senior Optime and 3rd Class Classical Tripos. He was ordained in 1851, and became Curate of Fordington and Chaplain of the Dorset County Hospital. He was a Church Missionary Society Missionary from 1857 to 1880, when he was appointed Bishop of Mid-China, which position he held from 1880 to 1908.]

[The Hon. Edward Blake, K. C., P. C. (Canada) L. L. D., was born in Ontario in 1833, his father having been Chancellor of Upper Canada. He was educated at the Upper Canada College, and graduated at the University of Toronto in 1858. From 1867 until 1891, he sat as a Liberal Member of Parliament for Canada and was Prime Minister at Ontario from 1871 to 1872. He was Minister of Justice and Attorney-General in Canada from 1875 to 1877, and from 1877 to 1878 President of Council.]

LOOTING IN CHINA.

100 Pillagers Executed at Pekin.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKIN, MARCH 3.

The populace has been reassured by the presence of 3,000 foreign troops. No further disturbances have taken place.

A hundred looters have been executed, including six women, but no soldiers, the authorities fearing the effect upon their comrades.

TIENTSIN, MARCH 3.

The rioting, which broke out last night, was of a most serious kind.

The soldiers began looting and burning, and, aided by the mob, looted and gutted shops and banks in all the important streets. No fewer than fourteen fires were raging simultaneously.

The pillagers broke into the Pei-Yang Mint, and, entering the silver stores, looted everything portable.

A German doctor, who was entering the city to assist his friends was shot dead, but foreigners, generally, have not been molested.

The city, at present, is quiet, but further disturbances are feared.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

A message to the *Daily Telegraph* from Pekin describes the Army as now omnipotent. It adds that a new Committee of Union and Progress has arisen, separated from its Turkish prototype by the breadth of Asia.

PEKIN, MARCH 4.

Five thousand Japanese soldiers have been ordered from Port Arthur to Tientsin.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 4.

Fighting broke out at Tsitsihar in Manchuria between the regulars and the expeditionaries in a theatre last night and was continued in the streets. It was resumed to-day causing a panic in the city. It is feared that the revolutionaries will seize the opportunity afforded by the disorder.

LONDON, MARCH. 4.

The doctor killed in the Tientsin riots was a German named Schreyer. He was assisting his compatriots to escape when he was shot by a policeman.

JAIN CONFERENCE.

Resolutions on Education Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, MAR. 4.

On Saturday the Jain Conference resumed its proceedings, when Professor Latthe read telegrams and letters of sympathy from Dr. Mann. The annual report of the Association was read by Mr. Bharamgonda Patil and passed.

The President proposed that the Conference record its sense of gratitude for the visit of their Majesties to India.

Sheth Manickchand Panachand was thanked for his liberal grant of Rs. 20,000 to the Ratlam Jain Hostel.

A third resolution, proposed by Mr. Sangoppa Ankle, expressed thanks for the Royal grant of fifty lakhs for education and urged that compulsory measures be steadily adopted. Mr. Gokhale's Bill was supported and the Jain panchayets were requested to utilise their caste rules to enforce the acceptance of the education provided by the Government.

A fifth resolution dealt with religious education and was proposed by Shri Payasagar Swami Bidre while the last resolution, deprecating child-marriage, was proposed by Mr. Pangal and seconded by Mr. Yeshvantrao Ankle Kapadia of Surat and others.

On Sunday the last resolution dealt with female education upon which subject Mr. Kuberapa and Mr. Jivraj Gontam spoke with great effect. Mr. Lathe, as General Secretary, announced that one Jain student would be sent to Italy to study painting. The conference again meets to-morrow at noon.

To-day the Jain Conference began at two noon when the President submitted two resolutions, one of which sanctioned the year's report and the other expressed regret for the death of various well known Jains. The next resolution requested Jain merchants to utilise their charity funds for spreading education among poor Jains. It was ably explained by Sheth Ramchandra Natha and Shrimandar Aruvade of Sangli.

Mr. Chaugule, pleader, Belgaum, proposed that the sacrifice of animals on public occasions should be discouraged by leaders of all communities. Professor Satthe, in an able speech, recorded the sense of the importance the conference had regarding the fall of Jain population during last decade and requested the leaders to consider its causes.

At this stage Mrs. and Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner S. D., came to the conference and Mr. Satthe proposed thanks to them. In reply Mr. Sheppard made a short speech in course of which he said that Jainism was one of the very pure religions of the world whose followers were peaceful, loyal and progressive, if they had been backward in education which they were now seeking and whose importance was recognised by His Majesty would restore them to their proper place.

After distribution of pansupari and garlands the assembly adjourned to-morrow noon when the conference would conclude this year's proceedings.

RANGOON PORT.

Amendment Bill to be Introduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 4.

The Rangoon Port Amendment Bill, 1912, will be introduced at the next meeting of the Burma Legislative Council on the 13th inst. The main objects of the Bill are to enable the Port Commissioners to prevent the owners of foreshore lands from setting up business as general wharfingers and to increase the maximum limit or rival due so as to permit of that due being the backbone of the Port Trust revenue in the manner recommended by the Foreshore Committee. Opportunity has also been taken to carry out a number of amendments in the Port Act, 1905.

A NEW coal company has been registered in Madras, with a capital of two and a half lakhs of rupees with the object of acquiring coal-fields in the province of Bengal, and of finding markets for Bengal coal in South India.

INDIAN MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Revocation of Partition Criticised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

The All-India Moslem League met again to-day at the Town Hall.

Nawab Sir Sallimullah Bahadur of Dacca presided. Before the proceedings began the Secretary of the League read the following telegram received from H. H. the Aga Khan in reply to the telegram sent to him informing him of the resolution adopted on the previous day appointing His Highness as President of the League for another term :—"Thanks for your telegram and the resolution signed by representative leaders. Am deeply touched by it. I beg everyone to reconsider now my proposal of 1906 to have three Presidents as our work was increasing. If two others were also elected I will gladly be the third. In any case my services would always be at the disposal of the League and it could count on my loyal co-operation and support. Now that all the great leaders of the community are assembled I beg them to think out and adopt a progressive and moderate policy for the guidance of our people. Whatsoever line of policy is accepted by the majority I will loyally abide by it. Kindly put my wishes before the meeting and whatever they decided after careful consideration I will loyally accept on condition that two others are elected Joint Presidents. Our work and responsibility is heavy."

Mr. Mahomed moved the following resolution that the All India Moslem League places on record its deep sense of regret and disappointment at the annulment of the partition of Bengal in utter disregard of Moslem feeling and trusts that Government will take early steps to safeguard Muslim interests in the Presidency of Bengal. He said that though he did not belong to Bengal he moved this resolution as he considered the whole Mahomedan community as one. This lesson of unity they had learned from the Hindus who made the question of partition of Bengal an All India question. He said that the annulment of the partition was a great blunder, for it might shake the belief in the people that the King can do no wrong. The speaker, however was prepared to say bye-gones be bye-gones and ready to extend the hand of friendship to the Hindu brothers. If the annulment of partition served to promote love and fraternity between the Hindus and the Mahomedans they would consider the annulment as a boon and think that Lord Hardinge was their best friend, but if it served to contribute towards an alienation between the two communities it would be the greatest misfortune that had ever befallen the country. This was a period of trial both for the Hindus and the Mahomedans. The Hindus should not be carried away by a feeling of triumph into a feeling of indifference towards the interests of the Mahomedan community. The Mahomedans should also have patience and watch the progress of events.

Sheik Zahur Ahmed seconded the resolution with a speech in Urdu.

Mr. Wazir Hossein of Lucknow, Secretary of the League, supported the resolution. He said that the annulment of partition was so to say a slap to them. They received it like Christians rather than Mahomedans. They received this slap on one cheek and were prepared to turn the other also. In conclusion he urged his Mussalman brethren not to consider the Dacca University scheme as compensation for the loss inflicted by the annulment of partition. The resolution was carried.

The Hon. Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Choudhury proposed a resolution welcoming the Dacca University scheme, supporting the proposal for appointing a special education officer for Eastern Bengal and urging the continuance of the same educational facilities as the Mussalmans had enjoyed there.

The Hon. Mr. Wazi Ahmed in seconding the resolution said that the Dacca University was not a boon for the special benefit of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal alone as a residential university would be a boon to every body.

The resolution was adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Wazi Ahmed moved a resolution respectfully reiterating the League's prayer to the Government for instituting a thorough inquiry into the general purposes and manner of administration of existing Mussulman endowments designed mainly for the benefit of the public.

Mr. Mahomed Hussain said that the Mussalman community would derive much benefit if the funds were taken care of by the Government.

Mr. Isfak, Vakil, Calcutta High Court, said that the Matwalis in charge of the endowments took more cars for their own selves than the benefit of the community.

Mr. Noor Mohamed, Vakil, Calcutta High Court, moved an amendment that the consideration of the resolution be postponed till Mr. Jinnah's bill be passed into law.

The Secretary of the League and several other gentlemen rose to a point of order and suggested that the mover of the amendment was out of order as Mr. Jinnah's bill had nothing to do with the resolution. The amendment was not put to the vote being out of order and the original resolution was carried by a majority, three voting against it.

Mr. Sultan Ahmed moved the next resolution urging upon the Government of Indians in the higher branches of the public service in large numbers as a corollary to the reforms recently introduced and in fulfilment of the solemn pledges repeatedly reiterated. The League also hoped that Government would lay down an irreducible minimum of educational qualifications and would give the Mussalmans possessing the minimum qualifications their just and rightful share in the appointments. He said that the Public Service Commission made a division in the ranks of the employees, namely the qualified Indians and qualified Europeans, With regard to the observations by the President in his speech that the Musalmans of East Bengal did not get a fair share in the different branches of the Public Service, the speaker thought, the conditions, were no better elsewhere.

Mr. Muzharal Anwar, said that the Indians had been entrusted with the most responsible posts, and they had never been found wanting. There was no excuse for the Government to keep them out of any position however high it might be. In his opinion a greater libel was never uttered than what he heard the Hindus say that the Mussulmans were a favoured race and they had only to matriculate to be able to satisfy their highest ambitions, The resolution was carried.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch.

At the resumed sitting of the All-India Moslem League this afternoon Mirza Samulla Beg of Lucknow moved a resolution in favour of Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill, also that elementary education should be free and Moslem interests safeguarded.

Zahir Ahmed advocated the establishment of Arabic schools in every village.

Resolutions were then moved and carried asking the appointment of qualified Indians to higher posts in British Army, declaring the new regulations for admission to the Inns of Court to be harsh, expressing sympathy with Persia and inviting England to induce Russia to adhere to the spirit of the Anglo-Russian Convention.

The meeting then adjourned for prayer.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The National Rifle Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 16.

General Lord Cheylesmore (chairman of the council) presiding at the winter general meeting of the National Rifle Association, held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, said that the Bisley meeting would commence on July 8 and close on July 20. A communication had been received from Johannesburg to the effect that several members of the Transvaal Motor Corps proposed to attend, and it was understood that efforts were being made in India to send a team, and that Ceylon would be represented by several competitors. A most cordial invitation had been received from Australia to send a team from the United Kingdom this year, and the letter stated that it was hoped that an Australian team would attend Bisley in 1913. Teams were being organised under the auspices of the council to represent the United Kingdom at the Olympic Games at Stockholm. The council hoped to continue the "Queen Mary Prize," which proved so successful last year. The conditions were now under consideration. The general prize list of the meeting promised to be well supported.

A paragraph from Canada had recently appeared in the papers, stating that the executive of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain had decided to recommend the prohibition of the Ross rifle at the Bisley meeting. This statement was without the slightest foundation. The council had not barred the Ross rifle, but a question had arisen as to the sight. In reply to a communication received from the Executive Committee of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, a letter had been sent from the National Rifle Association, dated Bisley Camp, January 23, 1912, in which was set forth :—

1. Except in competitions restricted to "sights" as issued, an additional or substituted backsight may be used provided it complied with all the conditions set out in sub-section (e), and that, whether in use or not, it does not interfere with the charging of the magazine or the working of the bolt when loading and unloading, and that, when not in use, it does not interfere with the use of the leaf backsight, as issued, no part of which may be removed from the rifle.

2. Such additional or substituted backsight may include either a vernier, a ventometer, or an aperture sight, or all or any of these, but the sight must be without lens or glass of any description.

3. An additional backsight may be attached to any part of the rifle provided that this be done without alteration of or damage to any part of the rifle.

4. A substituted backsight must be attached to the rifle solely by the removal and re-insertion of the method of attachment of the long range backsight used in Government rifles, and must be so attached when used in any competition.

The letter suggests certain alterations in the bridge attachment, and offers to extend the time for submitting other patterns of sights to April 30.

The Rifle Club movement, inaugurated in 1900, had said the chairman, maintained satisfactory progress, the number of clubs that had been affiliated up to the close of 1911, being 2,352, with a total membership of 129,962, as compared with 2,083 clubs with a total membership of 125,909, in 1910.

During the discussion which followed, Captain Davies expressed a hope that the council would reconsider the question of doing away with the figure target at 200 yards, and other speakers strongly urged the desirability of permitting Sunday practice at the ranges.

Lord Cheylesmore, in reply, said he could not hold out much hope in respect to the doing away with the figure target at 200 yards, but the matter was under careful consideration. So far as Sunday shooting was concerned, the matter had been very fully discussed that morning at the council meeting, and a great deal of sympathy was expressed in favour of the movement, not for prize shooting (hear, hear), but for giving Territorials an opportunity of doing their weekly shooting and being able to properly attend camp. The council, of course, had not only to consider the opinions of commanding officers, but local opinion and other matters before they came to a decision to open the ranges on Sunday. The suggestion, however, had certainly the sympathy of the council, and a sub-committee which had been appointed would go thoroughly into the subject and report to the council as to what could be done in the matter.

The report was adopted and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Lord Cheylesmore for presiding.

MILITARY AVIATION.

At a monster meeting held on Wednesday, at the Sorbonne pamphlets were distributed at the doors entitled "Our Future is in the Air," a paraphrase of the Kaiser's famous dictum that Germany's future is on the seas. And that this is rapidly becoming a watchword in France is daily more evident. To-day M. Girod laid on the table of the Chamber a draft Bill for the reorganisation of the aerial service in the Army and Navy, and it was referred to the Parliamentary Army Commission, who will examine it at the same time as the Government project. The principle in M. Girod's scheme is to put airships under the charge of the engineers, and aeroplanes, which he styles "avions," under the artillery. The airships would be attached to the four principal fortresses on the eastern line—Toul, Verdun, Epinal, and Belford, whilst the "avions" would be distributed amongst the various independent cavalry divisions, corps d'armee, and fortified camps. M. Girod asks for 400 "avions" and 250 pilots, and suggests that officer pilots should receive 8s. a day extra pay, and should count all time spent on board airships and aeroplanes as active war service. He put down a sum of £880,000 as an estimate of the cost.

M. Girod's draft Bill is a lengthy document, as he goes fully into all that has been done up till the present in the field of military aeronautics, both in France and foreign countries particularly in Germany. He demonstrates, by bringing forward strategical and tactical considerations, the absolute necessity of losing no time in developing the military aviation service, and affirms that the "avion" will be at once an instrument for intelligence, for keeping touch and communication, and for offence. The result of the meeting was a resolution to make an appeal for subscriptions to every commune in France, in imitation of the national subscription started in Germany, which met with so general and generous a response, and which should meet with no less universal and liberal opening of purse-strings and old stockings in France.

EMINENT FRENCH TACTICIAN.

General Langlois, soldier, military critic, senator, and Academician, died in Paris, on Tuesday at the age of 73. A child of the eastern provinces, like so many of France's leading soldiers, he was born at Besancon in 1839. He was educated at the National Polytechnic School, but did not show any brilliance in the beginning, remaining eight years captain in the artillery in the same garrison before being called to Vincennes to take part in the experiments with new guns at the Artillery Polygon.

From that time onwards, however, he was considered to be one of the highest authorities in questions of artillery. He was thoroughly acquainted with matters of technical construction, practical utility, and general expenditure. His book "L' artillerie en liaison avec les autres armes" soon became, and is still, twenty years after its publication, a classic in French military bibliography. His promotion was then rapid, and his influence on the French army during the last twenty years has been remarkable.

Another book of his has also taken its place on the bookshelves of many modern tacticians, "Enseignements de deux guerres recentes." In this he examined the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, and the South Africa war, and showed that the defensive tactics of the Turks and the Boers were due as much to imperfect organisation and an organic incapacity to do otherwise as to other causes. General Langlois held that on the field of battle offensive tactics alone can lead to success. In 1911, his writings won him a place in the Academy, where he was received with the usual ceremony last June.

BAND MARCHES FOR PARIS.

Saturday evening was marked by the inauguration of processions of the military bands of the garrison to different quarters of Paris. The band of the 24th Regiment, which paraded the right bank and that of the 102nd, on the left bank of the Seine, were both distinctly popular successes. The bands which went along at a swinging pace, with the drum majors at their head, were followed by rapidly increasing and most enthusiastic crowds.

The military "retreats" have long been one of the most picturesque notes in the life of French provincial towns. They have their origin in a ceremony connected with the sounding of the curfew, and had their parallel in the night watch in Rembrandt's great picture at Amsterdam. In Paris, however, there has been nothing of the kind for twenty years, but the revival is most enthusiastically received, as it gives innocent enjoyment to many hundreds if not thousands. M. Millerand, the new Minister of War, is responsible for the new departure. There will be "retraites militaires" in Paris every Saturday night in different quarters.

GERMAN FRONTIER FORTS.

It is stated on trustworthy authority that the report, which appeared in a number of Saxon newspapers, that the British War Office has issued distinct orders to all British officers living in Germany to report their presence to the mayor of any town in which they remain for more than twenty-four hours is not accurate. As has hitherto been the case, officers have to make known their presence to the officer in command of the garrison, as a matter of courtesy, by calling on him and leaving their visiting card. For the case, however, of their visiting Alsace-Lorraine or any of the fortified places on the coast, more definite orders have been issued. The British War Office announces that all officers of the Regular Army or of the Territorial Forces must obtain permission to do so from the Prussian War Office, and must give notice of their arrival to the officer in command of the garrison or to the mayor, and in the case of Strasburg, Metz, and Muhlhausen must also report their presence to the head of the police. It would seem that the regulations for Alsace-Lorraine have been wrongly represented as applying to the whole of Germany.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Punjab Lieut Governor's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 4.

Presiding at a public meeting held here on the 2nd instant in aid of the Fund for the Improvement of European Schools, Sir Louis Dane said that in the Punjab at least the Government were doing a good deal to meet the claims upon them of the domiciled community. Including the Government of India a grant of one lakh five thousand to the Lawrence Memorial School at Sanawar, the Punjab Government devoted to European schools some three and a half lakhs or about one-eighth of the total expenditure on education in the Province. This sum, His Honor thought, would be hard to justify unless the domiciled community had the strong claim upon them as children of those who have won India. But it was hopeless for Anglo-Indian boys to compete with educated Punjabees who had gone through the university. His Honor saw no reason why Anglo-Indian boys should not avail of the facilities offered by the University largely controlled by Europeans and Americans and affiliated colleges which were staffed by Europeans. His Honour concluded it was futile to expect Government to do everything and with enlarged Councils it became more difficult for Government to show favour to any particular community. The only chance for the domiciled community was to make an effort for themselves to secure good teachers and schools, carry their education to a legitimate termination of a University career and thus enable their boys to enter the public services.

SIR SHAPURJI B. BROACHA.

Founds a Public Institute at Broach.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, MARCH 4.

A largely attended public meeting was held at Broach in the Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha Institute under the presidency of Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tayebji, District Judge, to approve and adopt the draft trust deed of the Institute erected at a cost of about fifty thousand rupees and to pass a special vote of thanks and deep obligation to Sir Shapurji for his munificent gift of a beautiful building to his native city. The draft of the trust deed was adopted with some modifications.

The resolution of the vote of thanks to Sir Shapurji was moved by Mr. Tayebji and seconded by Khan Bahadur Aderji Muncherji Dalal, and it was also resolved that suitable steps be taken to commemorate the donor's name and a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions to enable it to order out a handsome oil painting or a marble bust of the donor from Europe to be placed in the hall and that he be requested to give a sitting to an eminent artist in Europe.

Mr. Tayebji is going on leave to Europe and a cordial vote of thanks was passed with acclamation for the great interest he took in the acquisition of the Institute and also for his keen sympathy for the intellectual and moral advancement of the city apart from his exacting official duties. Graceful mention was also made about Mrs. Tayebji's kindly and noble qualities.

BOMBAY ISLAM SCHOOL.

Aga Khan on Mahomedan Education.

The prize-distribution of the Madarsa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam, took place yesterday in the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, Bombay, H. H. the Aga Khan presiding. There was a large attendance of gentlemen interested in the cause of Mahomedan education. An interesting programme of recitations was gone through by the pupils.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy then read the report in the course of which it was stated:

The Anjuman-i-Islam schools, we claim, have been instrumental in carrying the light of learning to some of the poorest of Mahomedan homes in this large and influential city. We cannot, however, help regretting that its efforts have not met with that encouragement, which, we, submit, it has a right to expect from its co-religionists. As for our financial position Government with a grant of 6,000 a year, the Municipality with a grant of 5,000 a year and H. H. the Aga Khan with a grant of 5,000 a year, are our chief supporters. When the Government grant for 6,000 a year was first made in 1880, we had a staff of 3 teachers and a single school where 50 students attended. Since then the school has developed. We have 3 branches and a staff of 33 teachers with 658 students on our rolls. In our last report hopes were expressed for raising our Institution to the status of a College. But in the meanwhile the more comprehensive question of the establishment of a Muslim University arose; and the collection of necessary funds in this connection led to the postponement of the question of starting a Mahomedan College in Bombay for some time to come.

In his inspection report, the Educational Inspector, C. D., after recording notes on the teaching work of the school and making suggestions for improvement, makes the following general remark.—"The school did well at the Arts Examination specially in the third grade in which all 4 passed. From 1912 the School Final Examination closely approximates to the Matriculation and I hope that you will continue to submit candidates as Mahomedans are badly wanted in the Public services" "The staff is academically greatly improved since last year. I am sorry to see, however, that no attempt has been made to follow my last year's suggestion as to the training of every one of them in teaching." A girl school has long been under contemplation but its realisation has had to stand over for the present till sufficient funds are forthcoming and qualified lady teachers are available. In this connection it is very gratifying to note that the gold medal from Mr. Hajee Sulaiman Shah Mahomed of Cape Town was awarded last year to Miss Kamar M. Ali Amiruddin Tyabji for being first among the Mahomedan lady candidates at the Matriculation examination."

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

After distributing the prizes H. H. the Aga Khan addressed the meeting. His Highness said all the evil from which the Mahomedans of India had been suffering were due to one and one thing alone, namely the want of education. If they wanted to find out the root cause of any particular misfortune of their community they would find it was this lack of education, either general, moral or scientific. Perhaps he need not have repeated this truism in this institution, where they were trying to do their best to remove that defect. The work that was being done for the education of the Mahomedans of India should really have been attempted fifty years ago. Suffering from that drawback they had now to make up for lost time. He very much regretted that only a very limited number of students had passed the Matriculation examination and that there were so few pupils in the upper classes of this school. He was forced to the conclusion that if there had been a real awakening among the community as regarded education, the number of students would have been much greater. What they therefore wanted for the promotion of education among the Mahomedans of India were missionaries of education. The one great danger to which any community that went in for education was exposed was the divorce between higher education and commercial activity. This had happened in India. But the natural reaction had now set in this city, and H. E. Sir George Clarke had immortalised his name in connection with University education in this Presidency by doing so much for scientific and commercial education. In progressive countries, the majority of University men took to commercial lines. He asked them to remember the words of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, who had told them of education and unity. In this city this Anjuman was the only institution that had kept up its unity. The Anjuman had been the centre of Moslem activity in Bombay. He earnestly asked Mahomedan parents to send their boys to school, for there was no hope of national regeneration without western education. They had before them the example of Japan, which had engrafted on its own the best points of western civilisation. (Applause).

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, said:—"As President of the Anjuman-Islam of Bombay it is my privilege this evening to ask you to accord a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman who is himself the Patron of our society. I am glad that this opportunity has been offered to me of expressing on behalf of the Anjuman our deep gratitude to His Highness for the great interest he takes in the welfare of our Society. Owing to advanced age, I am leaving my office as President of the Anjuman, and I take this opportunity to express my thankfulness to the Anjuman for the ready help they have always accorded me. I have tried to the best of my ability to do all I can for the furtherance of the objects of the Anjuman, and I hope my work has met with your appreciation and approval. Though I may not remain as your President, yet I assure you my interest in the affairs of the Anjuman will never flag, and I shall continue to do for it what I can, to maintain the high prestige of the Anjuman-i-Islam."

The vote was carried with acclamation and the proceedings terminated.

CHINESE REVOLUTION.

The Emperor's Edict of Abdication.

The "Shenpao" publishes the proposed text of the Imperial Decree of abdication duly revised by Imperial Clansmen to the following effect :—

"Since the rising at Wuhan districts, We have accepted the people's desire and issued the nineteen articles of Our oath to hand all the state affairs to Ministers of State and We allowed the people to concern themselves in state affairs except that the Imperial Clansmen were not to interfere in political affairs. Then We issued a decree to convene a National Convention to decide the form of Government so as to show that We do not hold the position of sovereign for Our private interest. All these are on record and duly promulgated. Now the gentry and people of provinces seeing the situation critical think it will be too long to wait to see the National Convention convened as it will prolong the hostilities and moreover there being danger of foreign encroachment and on reading the 19 articles of Our oath they are not enough and the rights and power of the Prime Minister are not sufficient to control the state and he is unable to deal with foreign affairs, therefore they should be duly revised, and therefore the post of Prime Minister will be cancelled and a President established and all political rights will be under his control and such president will be elected by the votes of the people but the Emperor will be respected as before only without any political rights, which is not much difference from the 19 articles of Our oath. We consulted with Princes, Dukes and Ministers who agree with the gentry and people of provinces and therefore We hereby grant as asked for. However as there are many rumours current and when we withdraw from state affairs if there is no organ to control state affairs it is feared order will not be maintained, therefore. We hereby order Yuan Shih-kai to form a provisional government jointly with officials and gentry of the south and the north so as to stop any cause of troubles until the national convention will elect a President officially when the provisional government will be cancelled so as to meet the desires of Our people and to show Our fairness. All Our army and people should understand Our idea is solely aimed at the interest of the state and happiness of Our people to maintain peace and order. Therefore they should not believe in any rumours which would cause troubles again. If so it will be happy for the situation and the state, etc."

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Prohibition of Indentured Labour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR. 4.

The Imperial Legislative Council met at eleven o'clock. There was a fair attendance.

Mr. Gokhale, in moving the resolution for the prohibition of indentured labour, began by recalling the fact that two years ago the Council adopted a resolution recommending that the Governor-General-in-Council should obtain powers to prohibit the recruitment of indentured labour in India for Natal. The Government, who accepted that recommendation gave effect to it by carrying through the Council the necessary empowering legislation, and, on July 13 of last year, the new law was put into operation against Natal. Mr. Gokhale now invited the Council to go a step further and recommended the abolition of the system of indentured labour altogether. It was true that the resolution of two years ago was adopted principally as a measure of retaliation rendered necessary by the continued indignities and ill-treatment to which their countrymen were subjected in South Africa, but Mr. Gokhale's own view expressed in the Council even then was that, apart from the question of retaliation, indentured labour should be stopped because it was wrong in itself.

In was unnecessary to describe at any length to the Council what the system of indentured labour really was. Its principal features were rougly six. Those who were recruited under that system bound themselves first to go to a distant and unknown land of which they had no idea of the language, life, customs and usages, of which they were totally ignorant and where they had no friends or relations. Secondly, they bound themselves to work there for any employer to whom they might be alloted, whom they did not know personally and who did not know them and in whose choice they had no voice. Thirdly, they bound themselves to live during the period of their indentures on the estates of their masters, being unable to absent themselves or even to go on short visits without a special passport and compelled to do such tasks as might be assigned to them, however irksome they might be. Fourthly, they bound themselves to belong to their masters for a period, generally five years, during which they had no power to withdraw voluntarily from their contract. Fifthly they bound themselves to work for a fixed wage, during the period, which was lower and in many cases very much lower than that paid to free labour around them. And sixthly and lastly—and that was the worst feature of the system—they were placed under a special law never explained to them before they entered into the agreement which threw a criminal liability on them for the most ordinary breaches of contract in place of the civil liability usually attaching to such breaches.

SEVERE PENALTIES.

Thus under that law they were liable to imprisonment with hard labour not only for fraud, not only for deception, but for negligent carelessness and, would the Council believe it, even for an impertinent word or gesture to the employer or his overseers. Those were the main features of the system and, when, in addition, they remembered that the victims of the system were generally simple, ignorant, illiterate, resourceless people belonging to the poorest classes of this country and that they were induced to enter into the contract or rather entrapped into doing so by the unscrupulous representations of wily professional recruiters, who were paid so much a head for the labour they supplied and whose interests in the persons recruited ended with handing them over to the emigration agents and receiving their money, they could not hesitate to regard the system as a monstrous system iniquitous in itself, based on fraud and maintained by force, nor could they demur at the statement that a system so wholly opposed to modern sentiments of justice and humanity was a grave blot on the civilisation of any country that tolerated it.

If the Council glanced briefly at the origin and history of the system they would be struck by three facts: First, that indentured labour was brought into existence as stated by the Sanderson Committee and other authorities to take the place of slave labour when slavery was abolished. Secondly, even the emancipated Negroes scorned to come under this system under which, however, the free people of India were placed. And thirdly, the Government had a very uneasy conscience in the matter, as was clearly shown by numerous inquiries ordered from time to time into the working of the system, its repeated suspensions owing to serious abuses and its resumption under pressure from the planters.

Mr. Gokhale drew the special attention of the Council to a debate in Parliament that took place more than seventy years ago in the course of which Lord Brougham and other great Englishmen denounced in strong terms the system of indenture, a debate which was followed by the suspension of the system and an inquiry into its nature. After referring briefly to several other inquiries, the speaker proceeded to consider in greater detail the main objections to the system. The first was its utter iniquity. The stream was poisoned at the source. The lying representations of professional recruiters, for whom no one had a good word to say, alone succeeded in enticing the poor creatures who entered into the agreement, out of the country.

NATURE OF THE CONTRACT.

Again the penal nature of the contract which was its worst feature was carefully kept from the emigrants when they signed their agreements. Mr. Gokhale deemed it necessary to complain strongly about this, because if the fact of penal liability was sufficiently known in the districts where the recruitment took place, the profession of the recruiter would be gone. To dignify such a transaction by the name of contract was to misuse the English language. In several legislative enactments passed in this country such as the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, the Government assumed, and very properly assumed, that a so-called contract between two parties very unequally matched had to be carefully looked into before it was enforced. That same principle should apply to contracts of indenture.

It was urged by the apologists of the system that safeguards were provided against, abuses in that there were Protectors of Immigrants in the different colonies and that there were the Magistrates to give the labourers the protection of the law against the employers. Those safeguards, however, were largely illusory as the Protectors and the Magistrates were officers of the Colonial Governments belonging to the same class as the planters themselves and generally one in sympathies and interests with them. Then they had to remember that the system during the 75 years of its existence had to its discredit a vast and terrible amount of suffering.

The imprisonments with hard labour for trivial causes, the physical violence endured by many without any chance of redress, the bitterness of finding themselves entrapped, the home-sickness destroying all interest in life, the heavy mortality on the estates, the large number of suicides and the unutterable tragedy and pathos of men and women knowing that the vast sea rolled between them and their native place, starting actually to walk back to their country imagining in their simplicity and ignorance that some land route could be found and either seized and forcibly taken back, or else devoured by wild beasts or perishing of hunger and cold—all that constituted a sum of human misery appalling to contemplate and bearing witness against the system for all time. It was true that things were somewhat better now, but that could not obliterate the past, and, moreover, there were limits beyond which owing to its inherent character the system could not be improved. Further, as Lord Curzon pointed out in the Council in 1901 a system under which such things could occur even in exceptional cases was a system that stood condemned and could not be justified.

THE SEX PROBLEM.

The next objection to the system was the frightful amount of immorality inseparable from it. As the Government of India itself had admitted, the sex problem was in some respects the most difficult problem connected with the system. Lord Sanderson's Committee, which had dealt with most phases of the indenture had carefully avoided making any suggestion as to how that sex evil could be reduced for the simple reason that there could be no remedy for it as long as the system lasted. Under the law, every hundred male emigrants must be accompanied by about forty female emigrants and as many respectable women could not be persuaded to go such a distance, the number was made up by including in it women of admittedly loose morals with results which might better be imagined than described.

The last objection that Mr. Gokhale urged against he system was the national degradation involved in it. Wherever that system prevailed, the Indian, no matter what his position, was a mere coolie. It was bad enough that serious disabilities were attached to their position in their own country, but they certainly had a right to ask that that additional brand should not be put upon their brow before the rest of the civilised world.

Turning to the agreements in favour of the system, Mr. Gokhale said that they were three in number. First, that without such indentured immigration, the sugar and other industries in some of the colonies would perish. Secondly, that owing to such emigration a number of Indians were able to remit considerable sums of money to India. And thirdly that some of the emigrants after attaining freedom settled in the colonies, prospered and attained a status which they could not have attained in this country. Of those arguments Mr. Gokhale dismissed the first as not concerning them at all. He regarded remittances made to India the amount As... very small. Lastly, even if it was true that was rea... ber of Indians settled in the Colonies a certain num... mpleting the indenture the fact prospered after co... ugh a period of indenture that they had to go thr... ion and misery alone with its attendant degrada... ntages as accrued sufficed to show that such adva... were too dearly purchased.

EXTENT OF SYSTEM.

Mr. Gokhale next proceeded to describe briefly the extent to which the system at present existed. After referring to the Colonies where it once flourished and had now ceased, he pointed out that indentured labour now went to three British Colonies, namely, British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica and one Dutch Colony "Suriname" in the West Indies, to one Crown Colony, five in Australia and to certain districts of the Upper Assam Valley. There was also a small supply of such labour to the Straits Settlement.

Of these, the Government itself, Mr. Gokhale understood, had decided to discontinue the system in Assam from July the next year and he strongly urged that she same course should be adopted in regard to the Colonies mentioned by him. In addition to that there was the question of re-indenture in Natal and Mauritius for which indentured recruitment had been stopped and in Fiji for which it was still allowed to continue. Unless reindenture was stopped large numbers by being driven continuously to recontract themselves owing to sheer helplessness would be doomed to what was semi-slavery for the greater part of their lives.

In particular, Mr. Gokhale drew the attention of the Council to the license tax which was exacted annually in Natal from every male above sixteen and every female above thirteen who had completed his other indentures since 1901. Mr. Gokhale deemed it his duty to denounce the tax as a diabolical device either to keep the indenture population in a state of perpetual servitude or else to drive it out of the colony.

In conclusion Mr. Gokhale appealed to the Government to realise the full measure of its responsibility in the matter. The Government, no doubt, had done a great deal from time to soften time to the horrors and mitigate the hardships of the system but there was no question that the only way really to improve the system was to improve it out of existence. The conscience of the people of India was waking up to the iniquities of indentured labour and the degradation involved in it and he asked the Government not to make the mistake of ignoring what was due to their national self-respect. The call also was the call of humanity and he was confident that a people that had spent millions and millions in emancipating the slave all over the world would not long tolerate the continuance of a system which condemned their own fellow-subjects to a life, if not of actual slavery, in any case bordering on semi-slavery.

Sir V. D. Thackersay, in supporting, said that indenture was tantamount to converting a freeman into a practical slave and, as such, was an outrage on humanity. There was plenty of scope for any amount of labour in India and he maintained there was nothing in the conditions including payment of labour in India to justfy resort to indenture to send away labour out of India. Even in China there was no system of indenture and it was regretted that the indenture system should prevail in India alone.

Mr. Freemantle said that he was a member of the Sanderson Commission appointed to enquire in this subject and in the course of that enquiry he visited a large number of labour of recruiting districts and took the evidence of a large number of witnesses. He reviewed the work of the Commission and the evidence taken by it and said that the Commission came to the conclusion that the system had not oppressed or inflicted any hardship upon the emigrants who were generally found to be prosperous. He had questioned a large number of returned emigrants and found that none of them had gone out without knowing the penal nature of the contract to which Mr. Gokhale had referred. They all had friends or relations who had been to the colonies and knew the conditions of life and work.

Mr. Gokhale,—It is not in the agreement.

Mr. Freemantle.—It is not in the agreement certainly, but they know perfectly well the nature of the contract.

He then referred to the work done by the Protectors of Emigration to the fact that during the last few years the quantity of land held by Indians had increased from 6,600 acres to 42,000 acres, similar conditions prevailed in other colonies and the emigrants generally were very well off.

Mr. Shafi said that he had referred to the Protectors of the Emigrants, but it had been shown that they were very often protectors of the interests of the planters rather than Protectors of Emigrants.

The Mahomedan community were unanimously in favour of the resolution.

Sir Gangadar Chitnavis also supported and said the system of indentured labour was antiquated and was not required.

Mr. Subba Rao appealed to the Government not to run counter to the sentiments of the people.

Mr. Haque asked the Government to save their honour.

Mr. Mudholkar and Nawab Abdul Majid supported the resolution. The former asked the Council not to make India a recruiting ground for the colonies.

The Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya condemned the system on humanitarian and national grounds and said the system should not have come in force but for Government.

Mr. Malik Omar Hyat Khan supported the resolution and asked now if indenture was undesirable as regards Natal it was undesirable elsewhere. The speaker emphasised the absolute unanimity of Indian opinion on the matter and continued :—"When cent per cent of the population are agreed the Government should be on our side or else you won't be our Government." (Loud laughter.)

HON. MR. CLARK'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark, in reply to the debate said that Mr. Gokhale had argued his case with a vigour and eloquence which they were accustomed to get from him in this Council. With much that Mr. Gokhale has said he was in sympathy, although he disagreed with him. But Mr. Gokhale would be the first to admit that he had not approached this question with an unbiased mind. The three points on which Mr. Gokhale urged that the present system should be condemned was first that it was practical slavery ; secondly, it was a system under which negroes would not work, and thirdly, that there had been so many enquiries about the system that the Imperial Government was uneasy about it. Mr. Clark said he would deal with the last point first. It was the custom of the Government to hold the inquiry before they took any action and Mr. Gokhale could place any construction on it he pleased. The second was a very extraordinary statement, every one knew that the reason why the Indian labour was required in the colonies was because when the Negro was emancipated he refused to work at all, hence the Indian went to these colonies to take the place of the negroes who would not work. What degradation was it to an Indian labourer to do agricultural work in a colony? The same kind of work he did in his own country. Hon'ble members had laid much stress on the sentimental aspect of the question. He did not use that term in an effensive sense. They both wished to see their rights of Indian labourers duly safeguarded and also that they should have full freedom of action. The question was how far the indentured system anwered those requirements. There were undoubtedly a strong feeling against indentured labour and they should consider what were the advantages and drawbacks of it. The resolution falls into two parts. It dealt with indentured labour in India and immigration to colonies. In India the indentured system survived in four or five districts in North Assam and there it was moribund under the sentence of death. The condition of coolies in Assam was good, they were well looked after, lodged, supplied with good water and were able to earn money above their pay, but the primary reason for the abolition of the indentured labour in Assam was the malpractices that prevail. Turning to what was under the circumstances the most crucial question of indentured emigration for British colonies, Mr. Clark said, they should have an idea as to what the scope of that emigration was. The colonies included British Guinea, Fiji, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Mauritius. As regards the Straits Settlements the greater part of that emigration had been free and the system practicably dead. In the Malay States where the greatest mortality occurred, it had been stopped. In Ceylon it was practically free. As regards British Guinea there was a small number of unempleyed and emigration was practically dead there. With regard to other free colonies in the West Indies there was a flow of emigration and they must consider the principal obligations imposed upon the employers and on the coolies respecttively by the emigration law of different colonies themselves. Each coolie had to serve an indenture of five years, live on the plantation and if he left it without a pass from his employer was liable to arrest without a warrant. If the cooly exceded his leave or deserted he was liable to imprisonment or a fine or both. Similarly he was also liable to imprisonment or fine for refusing to go to hospital, refusing to work or inciting others not to work. Nobody was allowed to recruit unless he held a certificate from the Protector of Emigrants at one of the ports to which the coolie went while the recruiter had to give the coolie a printed form or a true copy of what the actual terms were. The question was whether the coolie knew about the penal provisions which as a matter of fact were not mentioned in the contract. That was a point on which he proposed to have an enquiry made. There was a great deal of force in the fa... that the coolie ought not only to know actual conditions and actual requirements of work, but also the exp...ss terms of the penalties. In case he infringed his contract the coolie in India was generally tied down in some form or other, while the coolie going to Ceylon was also bound down by small debts. The assumption was after all that when a man entered into a contract he meant to carry out that contract. Mr. Gokhale's assumption was that the coolie did not know of the penal conditions and that when he got to the colony and found them out he wanted to get back. That was not a fair way of looking at it. It was not a great hardship that when a coolie came to colonies and refused to work that he should be punished. With regard to the obligations laid on the employers the coolie was recruited under a certain form of contract before a registering officer who was required to take him apart and see him privately in order to make sure he really understood the terms of the contract. The coolie was then taken to the depot examined by a doctor to see whether he was healthy or there was anything wrong about him. If the Doctor was satisfied the coolie was placed on board ship, looked after him in every way and when he reached the colony he came under the colonial law. The laws of some of the colonies had been approved by the Government of India. When the coolie arrived at the colony a small allowance was made for his foot four annas a day. When he got ill he got free medical attendance. The coolies' maximum hours of work were fixed at seven hours in the field and ten hours in the factory. Protectors of Emigrants were appointed to inspect coolies, received complaints called witnesses and if necessary bring actions in the court against the employer. There were also medical inspectors who inspected the coolie lines and said that they were sanitary and comfortable.

Now it might be said that the provisions were very well, but what guarantee had they that they worked properly. He agreed that Mr. Gokhale's question on that point was extremely pertinent and that the whole system depended on its answer. If the provisions did not wotk properly and the coolies were not properly safeguarded the provisions should go. Fortunately they had the answer at hand in the shape of the report of the impartial Committee appointed in 1908 to consider the matter. That committee was of opinion that notwithstanding some unfortunate occurrences the system worked beneficially for the whole body of emigrants, but steps should be taken by the Government of India to popularise the recruiting so as to enable more emigrants to come out. The Committee also found that whatever abuses might have existed in the past no such charge could be brought against this system. Now that the restrictions imposed on the coolies were not excessive and that to all practical purposes a coolie was a free man. As regards the health of the coolies Mr. Gokhale said that during the last seventy-five years there had been considerable mortality among the coolies. In British Guinea the death rate among the indentured coolies was twenty-six per thousand. In Trinidad it was 14·20 per thousand and Fiji it was 7·43 per thousand. At the same time it was perfectly true that this system did depend upon safeguards. He was not surprised that Mr. Gokhale and other speakers had indicated certain points which were of importance. As regards Protectors of Emigrants and Magistrates, Mr. Gokhale condemned these officers and said they did not really carry out their duties as efficiently as they ought and complaints about this were almost entirely from Trinidad. As regards the Protectors the Committee found that no doubt this was a matter which required watching while with regard to Magistrates the Committee found that in one instance the Magistrate took at a moment too strict a view of his duties. A more serious matter was the large number of prosecutions that occurred under the Act. The Committee were of opinion that this was a very unsatisfactory way of dealing with labour difficulties and made several suggestions and recommendations which had been considered by the Government of India who were now in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject. He could not disclose these communications but he thought he might say that the Government of India were generally speaking in agreement with the great majority of the recommendations made. One was as to the question of regarding indentures that stood on an entirely different footing from the present indentured system. There was no reason to suppose that the Colonial Government did not wish to do the best they could for the colonists under their charge. The Colonial Governments had a very strong reason to carry out these recommendations because their economic policy depended very largely on it and they knew that if the Goverument of India did not think the policy satisfactory the flow of emigration would stop at once. The Government of India had no special interest in the colonies, but at the same time the colonias were part of the British Empire and they were not desirous to harm and put an end to a system which was beneficial to them unless very good cause was shown for so doing. During the last three years the flow of emigration to the colonies was some 3,000 a year, and considering the enormous population of India that was not very much. Another point taken by Mr. Gokhale was that it was not easy to find enough respectable women in proportion to the number of emigrants and that to make up the deficiency women of an undesirable character taken. He could not help thinking that Mr. Gokhale based this view on the language used in the Government of India Despatch of 1877. Since then however great care had been taken to secure that the proper type of women went out. So far from there being any deterioration in the labourers who went to these colonies it induced an independence of spirit and improvement in their physique and moral while they also make considerable profits by going. Mr. Clark gave figures showing what money brought by emrgrants from the colonies and remarked it was scarcely possible these people would have done as well if they had remained in India. If Government accepted the resolution they would have to do their best to stop all emigration for labour outside India. No case had been made out for such hardship as that course would involve. It would be far wiser to retain the policy which the Government had held in the past, the policy of neutrality. At present the Government of India saw no reason to depart from that policy. He held no brief for that indentured labourer, but he could not admit the contention that it was inconsistent in allowing the system to continue for the British colonies and in prohibiting it in Assam. The two situations were entirely different. Further it had been said the present system tended to slavery. That statement rested on misconception. There was nothing essential. The two indentured labour rested on a free contract which had been explained to the coolie while the symbol of slavery was force. Hon. Members knew the source from which these coolies were drawn. Indentured labour opened out to the more adventurous spirits a new life in a new land there they might hope to attain a state which they could never hope to attain in their own country. He opposed the resolution.

Mr. Gokhale replying criticised the speeches made by Messrs. Freemantle and Clark and said indentured labour affected their national selfr-espect. He hinted that non-official members would bring forward this resolution over again till the practice was withdrawn. The motion was negatived by majority of 11 votes, 33 voting against and 22 for the resolution.

The Council adjourned to Thursday when discussion of the second stage of the Financial Statement will be taken up.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

Western India Championships.

Yesterday the semi-finals of the Doubles were played before a large number of spectators. The principal game was that between Milne and England and Naoroji and Engineer. The result was a win in two straight sets for the latter pair and they well deserved their victory. Playing well together, their shots were extremely accurate, and they had England and Milne on the run most of the time. Naoroji and Milne were the most deserving of praise. At times they were positively brilliant. Engineer too played extremely steadily, but England was off his game. His over head play being particularly feeble. Naoroji won well merited applause for his low volleying at the net and Milne for his splendid placing. In the first set Naoroji and Engineer were hardly extended beating their opponents by six games to two. In the second set however a much more arduous struggle took place. It ended nevertheless in favour of Naoroji and Fyzee by ten games to eight. On two occasions when Milne and England had the vantage game and wanted but one all to win the set England put what appeared an easy smash into the net.

Scores :—Naoroji and Engineer beat Milne and England 6—2, 10—8.

The match between Fyzee and Chinmalgand and Pearson and Nicholson resulted in a virtual walk over in favour of the first named pair. They were much too good for their opponents and from beginning to end had things all their own way.

Scores :—Fyzee and Chinmalgand beat Pearson and Nicholson, 6—1 6—2.

To-day—Tuesday, 5th March, the semi-finals of the singles will be played—

Milne v. Fyzee, Court No. 2
Engineer v. Nicholson, Court No. 1
Referee.—E. Ferrers Nicholson.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

FIRST DAY'S PROGRAMME.

First day, Saturday March 9th, H. W. 4-22 p.m. (S. T.) :—

CHALLENGE CUP RACE.—Open to Metre Class Boats. I. Y. R. U. time allowance for rating.

Entrance fee Rs. 10. Start at 3 p.m.

Course :—Committee Vessel—South Karanja Buoy Starboard—Sunk Rock Starboard—N. Karanja Buoy port—Cee Vessel—S. Karanja Buoy Starboard—Cee Vessel. Length 16·52 miles.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—First prize Rs. 80, second prize Rs. 40. Entrance fee Rs. 10, start at 3-10 p.m.

Course :—Committee Vessel—S. Karanja Buoy port—Mark Buoy port—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N. Karanja Buoy port—Cee Vessel. Length 13·74 miles.

CLASS RACE FOR "PIXIE" CLASS BOATS.—Cup presented by Honorary Secretary. Entrance fee Rs. 4, start at 3-20 p.m.

Course :—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N. Karanja Buoy port—Cee Vessel—N. Karanja Buoy port—Cee Vessel. Length 10·81 miles.

CLASS RACE FOR TOMTITS COMBINED WITH HANDICAP RACE FOR C CLASS.—First prize Rs.60, second prize Rs. 30, third prize Rs. 15. Entrance fee Rs. 5, start at 3-30 p.m.

Course :—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N. Karanja Buoy port—Cee Vessel—Black and White Buoy N. by E. of Middle Ground Starboard to S. Troop Buoy Starboard—Cee Vessel. Length 8·15 miles.

RACQUETS.

It was a thousand pities that only a dozen or so spectators were in the court on Sunday to watch the Final of the Markers' Singles. The game was as good a one as any to be seen in a Championship at home and Jamshetji's play in the last half of the second and third games makes one realise how fine a player Williams must be.

At the start, the younger man got well ahead, leading by 1 game to love and reaching 11—5 in the second game. Then Jamshetji made his effort, serving very well and placing with heart-breaking accuracy. He took the second game at 15—13 and the third at 15—5.

In the fourth Hormasji shewed to advantage and ran out at 15—7. Brilliant play marked the deciding game which went to the ex-Champion at 15—12.

It is Hormasji's misfortune that he always gets up against Jamshetji ! In any other company his play would be brilliant in the extreme. He is if anything the more stylish player of the two, but against Jamshetji at his best it is hard against the collar work all the time. His accuracy of eye combined with unerring instinct as to where the ball is coming makes the ex-Champion a very difficult man to beat and great credit in due to the younger man for the game he put up.

The Exhibition Foursome had to be cancelled owing to the sudden recall of Padamji to Poona.

BOMBAY MOTOR-CYCLE CLUB.

An interesting test run was held on Sunday amongst the members of the Bombay Motor Cycle Club. Fifteen members, covered a course of about 60 miles, circling Salsette. A measured allowance of petrol was served out to each machine before starting, and the actual amount consumed was ascertained by measurement of what remained at the end of the run. Results will be worked out by formula, which will give due allowance for weight of machine, passengers, and other factors.

An exceedingly pleasant run, favoured by perfect weather, and graced by the presence of several ladies, was thoroughly enjoyed by all who took part. Breakfast was served at Thana dak bungalow, where the khansama having had ample notice, put on an excellent meal. The run is one of a series that is being promoted by the B. M. C. C. with the object of encouraging social, skilful, and economical motoring, as opposed to mere speed. It is proposed to hold other runs and tests at fortnightly intervals.

Motor cyclists, and owners of small cars, who are interested, are invited to communicate with the Hon. Sec. B. M. C. C. care of City Garage, Rampart Row, Bombay.

MADRAS SENATE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CRRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 3.

The Senate of the Madras University met on Friday and Saturday. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiry Iyer moved that for "Regulations" 179 (2) and 18 (2) the following be substitued respectivoly :—

(a) "One of the classical, foreign or Indian vernacular languages mentioned in regulation 176."

(b) "One of the classical, foreign or Indian vernacular languages mentioned in regulation 176. There shall be one paper of three hours duration divided into two parts of which the first part shall be confined to questions bearing on the subject matter contained in the text books prescrided by the University the second part shall in the case of the vernacular languages consist of questions in composition and in the case of classical and foreign languages of exercise in translations." This was duly seconded and discussion followed till 7 p. m, when an adjonrnment took place.

Yesterday Dr. Bourne, Director of Public Instruction, moved that the subject be referred to a Committee and this was carried.

Mr. G. A. Natesan moved that a Committee be appointed by the Senate to consider and report at its next meeting upon the practicability or otherwise of institution of degrees in Commerce ane Agriculture in the University of Madras or make commerce and agriculture optional courses of study for the B. A. Degree and B. A. Honours Examinations and that the Committce be requested should it find the proposal practicable to submit with its report a suitable scheme of studies and such further details in form of regulations etc., as may be necessary to give effect thereto.

The motion was lost.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

The final in the Singles of the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship should have been played to-day between K. M. Singh and A. Scroop, but the game had to be postponed owing to the illnes of Singh.

MAHARANI'S MOTHER'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 4.

The mother of the Maharani of Mysore, C. I., (late Regent), has died at Mysore City in consequence of which the Maharaja has left Ootacamund for his capital and the Yuvaraj has left Bangalore to attend the obsequies.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH. 4.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge received an informal visit from Her Highness the Nawab Begum of Bhopal at noon to-day and returned it at 4-30 p. m. and later visited Kumar Nogendra Mullick's palace at 20 Mooktaram Baboo Street and viewed his art collections.

ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAR. 4.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphing from Yambung on March 2nd and 3rd says that the weather is still bad, the survey operations and signalling being greatly interfered by clouds, mist and heavy rain. The survey party working in the neighbourhood of Egeka has left and crossed the Dihong en route Arte Hill where it will join the party already at work there. The military police have been withdrawn from Mishing and reached Routung via Balek on the 2nd.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR. 3.

Nursing Sisters, Mabel Draper and Norah Carter, have resigned the Queen Alexandra's Military Service.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders were issued by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G. C. B., A. D. C. Gen. Commanding the Southern Army from Head-Quarters at Ootacamund on February 27:—

Staff.—Captain W. B. Eddowes, 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment, to officiate as Staff Captain, Jubbulpore Brigade, as a temporary measure, *vice* Captain W. L. Maxwell, proceeded to the Staff College Camberley.

Sub-Conductor C. H. Baker, India Miscellaneous List is granted seven months' combined leave on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1889, the first 60 days on privilege leave.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MARCH 3.

The notification issued by Mr. Vishwanath Joshi, Police Superintendent of Bhavnagar State, prohibiting the use of obscene language in the streets during the "Shigma Holidays" has had much effect upon a certain class of Hindus who generally indulge in such language.

A passenger who was travelling by the down mail train which left Wadhwan yesterday for Bhavnagar was found dead at Limbdi station. The deceased was bound for Bolad, having started from Bombay.

Mr. Bulmoor, Examiner of Accounts of the Gondal Porbunder Railway, is acting for Mr. S. R. Iyer, Traffic Superintendent and Store-keeper who has gone on five weeks' leave.

Arrangements have been made whereby the Bhavnagar public roads shall be lighted by Kitson lights.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 17th Feb. 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate eargs for week ending 17th Feb. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System ...	2791·34	2002800	11048100	13050900
A.-D.-C. Ry......	125·66	37700	220200	257900
BaranKotah Ry.	40·29	2900	16600	19,500
Total...	2957·29	2043400	11284900	13328300
Earninggs for correspg. 7 days ending 17th Feb. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System ...	2791·34	1633843	9541099	11174942
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·66	41206	184573	225779
B.-K. Ry..........	40·29	2357	12716	15072
Total...	2957·29	1677406	9738387	11415793
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I.M. R.System	......	+368957	+ 1507001	+ 1875958
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C.R.	......	− 3506	+ 35627	+ 32121
Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah R.	......	+ 543	+ 3885	+ 4428

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th February on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	2,05,000	4,27,000	4,000	6,36,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	217	452	4	673
For previous 6 weeks of half year	11,51,000	25,28,300	23,570	37,62,870
Total for 7 weeks	13,56,000	29,55,300	27,570	43,38,870
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,06,379	4,30,034	3,680	6,40,093
Per mile of Ry...	218	455	4	677
Total to corresponding date...	12,57,673	27,34,948	23,518	40,16,199

Decrease for the week........Rs. 4,093
Increase to date ....Rs. 3,22,731

THE second Austrian "Dreadnought" will be launched on March 23, in the presence of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Over 20,000 tons, with a speed of twenty knots, she will have twelve 12in. guns in four turrets.

QUALITY TELLS

"TROPICAL"

THE NEW

CONTINENTAL

THREE-RIBBED

MOTOR TYRE

specially manufactured for use in India — establishes within six months a wonderful record of popularity with Motorists.

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Forming a scientific combination of High Grade Rubber and pure Egyptian Cotton

CONTINENTAL TROPICALS

are not cheap in price but by far the cheapest

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STOCKED WITH

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, ...Hornby Road, Bombay.
INDIAN CYCLE & MOTOR MART, ...Tardeo, „
LAMINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., ...Church-Gate St., „
N. D. PATEL & Co., ...Princess Street, „
PHIROZSHAW & SONS, ...Kalbadevi, „
W. H. THORNS & Co., ...Esplanade, „

AND ALL BAZAAR DEALERS.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH. 4.

The depression yesterday in North-west India has now disappeared and only a very light precipitation is reported from the western Himalyas to-day. The disturbance in Bengal, however, persists and local rainfall has occurred in Eastern Bengal, Assam and North Burma. Light rain has also fallen at Kodaikanal in the extreme south of the Peninsula. The Chief amounts are:—Chittagong, four inches and Silchar and Mymensing, one. The pressure of distribution over northern India is abnormal, and is causing cool, very dry winds over north-western and central parts of the country. Humidities below fifteen per cent. are reported this morning from Cherat, Mount Abu, Jodhpur, Deesa, Jhansi, Saugor and Seoni. The forecast shows that the rainfall is likely to continue in Eastern Bengal, Assam and the North of Burma.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3rd OF MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Sunday, the 3rd March, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. The temperature is in excess at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect in lower Sind and Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect at Jacobabad and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Deesa and normal or in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in defect at Bhavnagar Para and Surat and in excess at Varaval; the minimum is in defect at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in slight excess at Khandwa and Akola. Temperature in normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect in south Hyderabad and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature is below normal at Poona and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been rainless. Isolated thunderstorms are possible in the Madras, Deccan and Mysore.

4th MARCH, 1912.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect at Lahore and Sirsa; the minimum is below normal over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme westerd distaicts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Ajmer; the minimum is in defect in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in theair is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect at most stations. Minimum temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Decan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is in defect more particularly at night at most stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. Night temperature is in slight to moderate defect to the north of latitude 22° N. Dry weather is likely generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 4th March was 39·011 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 61 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h m	ft. in.	Mar.	h m	ft. in.
S	2	m 10 37	27 2	2	m 4 42	17 10
		11 16 a	29 9		4 36 a	15 3
S	3	m 11 25	28 3	3	m 5 21	16 6
		11 53 a	30 1		5 21 a	15 0
M	4	m 0 8 a	28 10	4	m 5 59	15 7
					6 1 a	15 3
TU	5	m 0 28	30 0	5	m 6 36	15 0
		0 50 a	29 0		6 39 a	15 10
W	6	m 1 2	29 6	6	m 7 12	14 11
		1 31 a	28 8		7 16 a	16 11
TH	7	m 1 34	28 8	7	m 7 47	15 4
		2 12 a	27 11		7 52 a	18 3
F	8	m 2 4	27 6	8	m 8 21	16 0
		2 54 a	26 10		8 28 a	19 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 2	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 58m	Sunset	6h 45m
" 3	(Sunday)	"	6h 55m	"	6h 45m
" 4	(Monday)	"	6h 56m	"	6h 45m
" 5	(Tuesday)	"	6h 56m	"	6h 46m
" 6	(Wednesday)	"	6h 55m	"	6h 46m
" 7	(Thursday)	"	6h 54m	"	6h 46m
" 8	(Friday)	"	6h 53m	"	6h 47m

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a.m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	8	8
Same date last year	33	27
Total mortality from all causes...		44
Same date last year		145

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1,125	766	52

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 75, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

HIGH COURT—MARCH 5.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell).

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

51-11, 998-08—Little and Co. Narayendas Canji vs. Krisnsya Sabhaya and others—S. A. Tyabji.

52-11, 185-07—Daph F. and D. K. Vehkata Rao and others vs. The Deccan Pressing and Ginning Co., Ld.—Unwalla and P.

53-11, 230-11—Bhai K. and G. Moghibai vs. the Jivraj Baloo Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. Edg. G. and V. Co.

54-11, 573-11—Pest R. K. and Co., Aga Farrukshah Aga Akbarshah vs Allarakhia Jivraj Man J and H.

2-11, 128-01—Edg. G. W. and Co. Nagardas Pitamber alias Nagindas Bhagwandas vs Bachoo Harkissondas—Mulji and K. and Sham M. and H.

For further hearing.

26-11, 63-10—Shroff D. and D., M. M. Cama and another vs. the Secretary of State for India in Council—E. F. Nicholson.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Cause.

11-12—Mehta and D. Karmalibhai Bhojabhai vs. Namdeo Babaji Chawan—In Person.

Long Cause.

1173-10—Jam R. and D. Mulji Haridas vs. Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy. Payne and Co.

Short Cause.

1063-11—Shroff D. W.—Bapuji Vithoba vs. Sayana Venseati—Jehangir and Co.

Long Causes.

238-03—Malvi H. M. and R. Jaydayal Lachminarayen vs. Abji Umersey. Ard H. D. and Co.

1065-11—Little and Co. Manibai widow vs. Lalji Dayal Bhai K. and G.

948-07—Hiralal and Co. Shriman Goswamim Shri Chandraprabhavati Vasanji Maharaj widow vs. Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Girdharlalji Maharaj and others—Bhai K. and G.

229-11—Motichand and D. Ishwardas Moti vs Tarachand Lookmandas—Kanga and S.

86-08—Dastur and Co. Raprani Madangopal vs Ramchandra Jankiram and another, Dick D and S.

1101-10—P. S. Batliwala Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.

345-10—Jam R. and D. Sakarbai widow vs. Sakarchand Kessowji and others, Kanji and S., Mulji and K. and K. J. Dubash.

110-10—Ard H. D. and Co. Naradbhai Manoherdas vs. Shah Vallabhji Bhica and others Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

7379-10—Jeh M. and S. Hookamchand Shroopchand vs. Hanmanbux Shivjiram—Dadachanji and P.

Short Cause.

24-12—Kanga and S. The Bhiwani Spg. Mills Co. Ltd. vs Shivnarayen Rupchand Chiparia—Bhai K. and G.

Long Causes.

1146-10—Ard H. D. and Co. Hussan Miya Kamroodin vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hasham Payne and Co.

1026-10—S. A. Tyabji. Narabadabai vs. Ahmed Sulleman and another Payne and Co.

458-11—Mulji and K. Nanalal Parbhuram vs. Nagindas R. Shroff. Payne and Co.

103-09—Dastur and Co. Maganlal Jeewraj vs. Maganlal Narotumdas Sham M. and H.

476-11—Payne and Co. Jessiram Jaggannath vs. Tulsidas Damodar—Ragh Bh and N.

422-11—Chitnis M. and K. Dattatraya Balwantrao Chitnis vs Hyderalli Abdul Kayum Bhai K and G.

737-11—Kanjee and S. N. H. E, Sukhia vs P. R. Ratnagar and others—Jeh G. and B.

757-11—Motichand and D. Lallubhai Harilal vs. R. K. Kavarana Patell and Co.

564-11—Dapthary F and D Messrs Raval and Co. vs. Rustomji Dunjibhoy Sethna Motichand and D

790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Lazoo Khan vs. Nasserwanji Rustomji Mistry Wadia G and Co

741-10—Jehangir G and B Manishanker Vajishanker Desaai vs. Messrs Laxmidas Bhimji.

24-11—Madh K and Co. Gungabai widow vs. Haridas Ranchordas Edg G W and Co.

26-10—Malvi H and R Tribhowandas Narotumdas Malvi and others vs. Ramkumar Kissonram Mulla and M.

942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Meghraj Gangaram vs. Ambalal Ramnarayen Malvi H M and R.

586-11—Mat J and M The Barsi Cotton Spinning Factory Co. Ltd vs. Shambhu Appa Malkarjuna Appa D J Mantri.

974-10 Cap and V Damji Hirji and Co. vs. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.

455-10 Malvi H M and R Messrs Pokurmal Mutsadilal vs. Rehmal Pretumdas Ragh B and N

919-09 Mirza M and M Moosa Ismail and others vs. Janbai Alias Noorbai Wadia G and Co.

217-11 K J Dubash Goolam Hooseinally vs. R D Sethna Tyabji D and Co.

651-11 Madh K and Co. Babuji daughter of Jawnabai alias Premcorbai vs. Narubai alias Maneckbai widow Unwalla and P.

516-11 Crawford B and Co. The Gum Tragasol Supply Co. Ltd. vs. R Chimanlal and Co. Sham M and H.

752-08 Cap and V Esmail Noor Mahomed Cassum Mika vs. Duyasbai Tapidas Chit M and K.

161-4418-08 In person Purbhudas Dayal and Co. vs. Lukhmidas Little and Co.

1072-09—Tyabjee D. and Co—Hiravahu vs. Anandrao Vinayek and others Little and Co.

5-07—Sham M. and H. Hambaijee vs. N. R. Subedar—Edg. G. W. and Co. and Patel and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)
Short Cause.

40-12—S. B. Mehta. Mansuklal Surajmal vs. Choonilal Chaganlal—Part heard.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

918-11—Little and Co. Haji Syed Mahomed Kazarani vs. M. P. Talati Shroff D. and D.

506-08—Hiralal and Co. Hakim Muzder Karim Asari vs. Vasanji Tricumji. Mat J. and M.

733-05—Craigie B. and C. Shanker Anandrao Wagh and others. vs. Bhawanishanker Sadashiv Wagh. Mat H. M. and R.

157-11—Unwalla and P. Himatmal Canji and Co. vs Ranchordas Shroff, Jehangir and S.

889-07—Jam R and D. Juggonathdas Deviprasad vs. Tullockchand Kissonial and others.

728-01—Tyabji D. and Co. Waahji Bechar an another vs. Jafler Somia Parpia Capt. & V.

697-11—Mulla and M. Chand Ebrahim vs. Fatmabai Mulla and M.

579-11—Capt. and V. Balaram Pandurang Vagul vs Shamrao Narayen Vagle In Person.

717-11—Payne and Co. Nandramdas Mathuradas vs R. D. Sethna and others Jam R. and D.

661-11—Wadia G. and Co. Bai Rabiabai vs Haji Ismail Haji Mahmed Ard H. D. and Co.

1012-11—Ragh B. add N. Chandulal Dulsukhrai vs. S. E. Deweck, Craw B and Co.

296-02—Payne and Co. Purshottam Vallubhdas vs Manockbai widow and others Little and Co.

25-06—In Person—Surupchand Shrichand vs. Hajarinath Keshrichand, Payne and Co.

107-00—Tyabji D. and Co. Tulsidas Jairam and another vs. Vallubhdas Shivji and others. Bhai K. and G.

574-07—Payne and Co. Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Mahomed Haji Essak Elias—Little and Co.

559-11—S. A. Tyabji, Shanker Bapoo Donke vs. Sabaji Saolyaram Meher Patel and another—Edg. G. W. and Co.

497-11—Pest R. K. and Co. Chimabai widow vs Kashibai widow Khan G. and M. and Judah and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
Summary Suits for Disposal in Chambers.

133-12—Malvi H. M. and R. Lakhmichand Kanayalal vs. N. R. Shroff.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal
Short Causes.

977-09—In Person Bhaichand Virchand vs. Maganlal Kuberdas.

611-11—Bhai K. and G. Kanayalal Harmukhrai vs. Dayabhai Tapidas—Sham M. and H.

815-11—Edg G. W. and Co. Gangaram Tricumdas vs. Jairam Velseymal.

932-11—Madh and C. Bhawaji Shivji vs. R. G. Khot and others Watcha and Co.

957-11—Cap and V. Prier De Soane and Co. vs. Punjab Bajirao.

986-11—Payne and Co. Mariambai vs. Halimabai widow and another Wadia G and Co.

989-11—Ard H. D. and Co. Ludha Devji and Co. vs. Narsey Verjang Wadia G. and Co.

137-12—Jam R. and D. Dewa Vajung and Co. vs. Memon Moosa Munji Gajuria.

188-12—Madh K. and Co. D. G. Sukhadwala vs. Vrijlal Govindji Dulwalla.

195-12—S. B. Mehta Vastachand Ujamchand vs. Nihalchand Velchand.

200-12—Jam R. and D. Kesowji Hirji Bhojraj vs. Abdul Hoosein Sullemanji.

Undefended New Long Causes.

1060-11—Ragh B. and N. Velji Govindji vs. Karsandas Bulgowandas.

1073-11—In Person. Sha Nagsey Chapsey vs. Sha Keshowji Shivji.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1160-11—Bick M. and R. N. J. Gamadi vs. R. Vailey Mahomed, Payne and Co.

959-09—Bick M. and R. N. G. Gamadia vs. Thakurdas and Co. Payne and Co. Partheard.

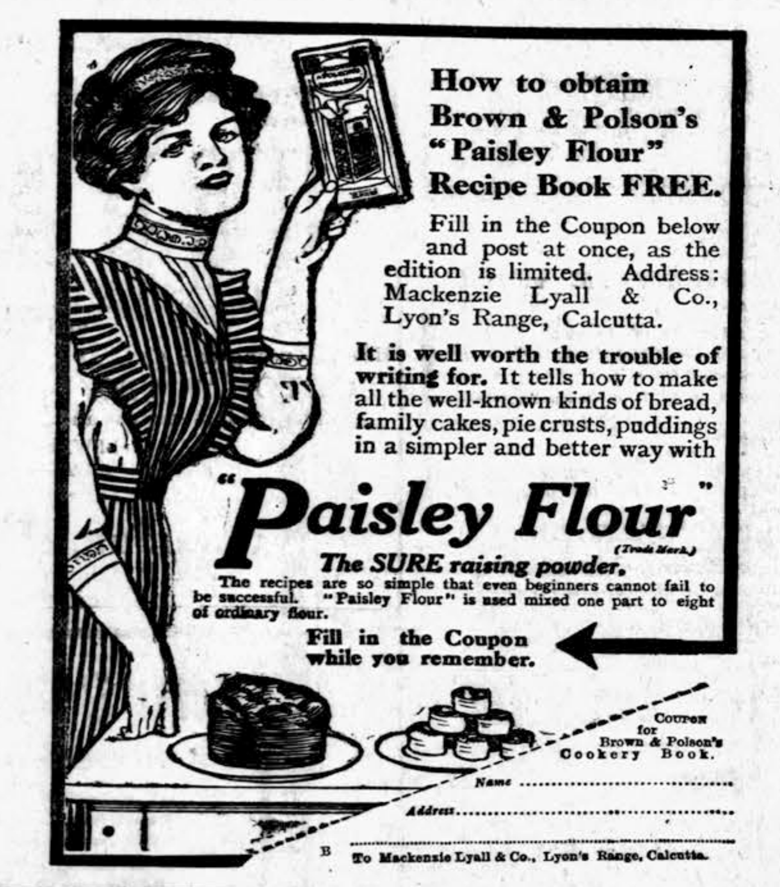
764-12—Mehta and D. Jafferbhai Allibhai vs. Kikabhai Mahomedbhai Karimbhai—Ufiwalla and P.

328-09—Jem R and D. Alimahomed Abdul Hoosein vs Sakimaboo and others—Geh G. and B. and Moti and D.

883-05—Nanu H. ond Co. Nemtoola Ebrahim Nooroodin vs. Abdool Khyum Ebrahim Nooroodin and others Pest R. K. and Co. Payne Co. and Little and Co.

861-10—Daphtary F and D. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Nemchand Sobhagchand M. B. Chothia.

533-11—Maneckial and T. Hazrabai widow vs. Abdul Rehman Sheikh Mahomed and others Chitnis M and K. and Maneckial and J.



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THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE "TIERED" FROCK.

The charm of this little frock is the charm of youth, and it is more suited to the debutante than her mother, though that offers no reason why the latter might not adapt it if she be slight of figure. In soft white silk or white satin charmeuse it would be delightful, the little tiers being outlined with diamante, which appears also on the fichu corsage. The popular scarf is seen in a charming draped effect in pale blue chiffon, to tone with the pale blue silk, which is used as a belt and to form a knot in front. Embroidery in which pale blue and diamante appear is used on the corsage, and white tulle froms the filling in the front and back. The wearther changes are so frequent, says a Home correspondent, that they make it almost impossible for us to purchase new outdoor frocks with equanimity, as light-weight cloths, if they are brought into service during a sudden cold change, or have to face the reguors of damp, are both chilly wear and expensive wear. The white sales have consequently absorbed most of our attention, and the fashion for ridding oneself of all under-garments which are likely to prove bulky has led to a great change in the lingerie shown this season. The tendency is to reduce as much as possible the bulk of clothing worn, owing to the "bouffant" fashions which are coming in. The latest "combinaison," as they call it, at the French white sales is the cache-corset-jupon. To suppress one garment or combine it with another is the great aim. The new draperies must appear to be draped on the very thin.

THE HOSPITAL ALMONER.

Some hospitals employ a lady almoner, says a writer in the "Englishwoman," to make inquiries into the home-circumstances of patients, and their number seems likely to increase, owing to the growing desire on the part of hospitals to secure better organization for their out-patient department. It is found that this department is frequently used by people whose circumstances do not justify them in having recourse to charity. Many also of those patients who stand most in need of free assistance are living under such conditions that they are unable to follow out the doctors' advice in their own homes. Most London hospitals now have a lady almoner, and as the movement for out-department reorganization is now spreading to the provinces, the demand for really efficient almoners is in excess of the supply. The position of hospital almoner requires great tack and discrimination. Good social position and education are generally demanded of condidates, and some knowledge of life among the poorer classes. Considering its importance, the work is by no means highly paid, the salary generally commencing at £100 or £120, and rising to £200; but, on the other hand, the training is very cheap, the inclusive fees charged by the Almoner's Council being five guineas.

THE Queen has presented to the Indian section of the Victoria and Albert Museum a series of examples of Moghul, Rajput, and Tibetan industrial art of beauty and interest. The most important is the toilet tray of a Moghul princess.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE PRINCE AT OXFORD.

The choice of Magdalen as the College to which the Prince of Wales is to be attached during his Oxford career, is a tribute to the success achieved by Dr. Warren as its President. Since he became its head in 1885, the College has steadily risen in prestige, and its men have done well both in the schools and on the river. Dr. Warren has recently laid down the Vice-Chancellorship, and is now holder of the Chair of Poetry. He received his honorary degree at Lord Curzon's first Encaenia.

TO GOVERN HONG KONG.

Hong Kong will welcome back an old friend in the person of Sir Francis May, who has just been appointed successor to Sir Frederick Lugard in the Governorship. In 1881, Sir Francis went out to the East as the holder of a Hong Kong—or as we should now say, an Eastern—cadetship. At Hong Kong he remained for thirty years, eventually becoming Colonial Secretary, a post which placed him at the head of the Administration. Last year he was transferred to Fiji as High Commissioner, but he now returns to the scene of his life's work. Hong Kong can never have had a more experienced Governor.

ROME IN EGYPT.

The telegrahpic statements that Professor Garstang's excavations at Meroe "prove that the boundaries of the Roman Empire embraced a wider area than has hitherto been believed" are not strictly accurate. The fifteenth Satire of Juvenal has been taken as evidence that Roman administration extended well into the Soudan. Of this point Professor Garstang has now supplied monumental proof. Meroe, which is several times mentioned in Latin literature, lies about midway between Berber and Khartoum. The Romans held it because, like ourselves, they found the occupation of Egypt involved the occupation of the Soudan also.

A PROGRESSIVE BOARD!

One had not thought that Mr. J. A. Pease, the new President of the Board of Education, had any claim to be considered a wit; although it is true that the mere fact of his being President of that office has a subtle humour of its own. But the other day he certainly made a joke in claiming before the deputation which met him, that the Board of Education could claim to be progressive. One would like to hear the opinion of Mr. Holmes on that point.

FUN ON THE ADDRESS.

It is to be hoped, says a writer in mail week, that the guillotine will not fall before the House reaches the Censorship amendment put down by Mr. Robert Harcourt, as the discussion would be very enjoyable. Mr. Harcourt has specialised in this question, and it is largely due to his efforts that the Censorship Committee was appointed. No Blue-book ever contained so many epigrams as the minutes of evidence before this body; and Mr. Harcourt's own letters to the "Times" have not failed to call attention to the humorous aspects of the existing Theatre and Music-hall Law.

THE "TIMES" DIRECTORS.

The additions to the directing body of the "Times" represent an infusion both of old and of new blood. Mr. Capper joined the staff 34 years ago, and has long been the editor's principal assistant. Mr. Robinson, on the other hand, only entered the office last year. On leaving Oxford he entered the Colonial Office, but in 1901 went out to South Africa, where, as Lord Milner's private secretary, he became head of what was known as the Kindergarten. On Lord Milner's return to England, he became editor of the "Johannesburg Star," acting at the same time as the "Times" correspondent.

PROTECTING THE BLIND.

The strongest opponent of State action will feel sympathy for the suggestion made recently to Mr. McKenna, that the State should protect the blind. The mere fact that 40 per cent. of blind persons are under the Poor Law is, as the Home Secretary said, in itself an argument of some weight. But the case is not improved by the stupid suggestion of Mr. Will Thorne that the cost of protecting the blind should be met by building two Dreadnoughts less a year. That only shows that Mr. Thorne is himself blind—in another sense.

A CHALLENGE.

Mr. Thorne knows a good deal about the conditions in East London, where Socialists have been clamouring for more "Dreadnoughts for the Thames Ironworks. One, therefore, challenges Mr. Thorne to go down to that part of the world and repeat his suggestion before the Thames Ironworks men, and Mr. Lansbury, who, as a Socialist, recently claimed that the Government should take over these works. Mr. Lansbury's declaration was made at the Trafalgar-square demonstration.

A LITTLE ERROR—

There was a slight error of fact in Mr. J. M. Robertson's speech recently during the debate on the Address, which did not, however, affect his argument. He remarked that in Australia, the railways had been State railways from the start. That is not quite true. In the early days of railways, private companies were formed to build the lines in Australia, as elsewhere; but they soon became bankrupt in New South Wales.

—AND A SMALL CORRECTION.

Private enterprise having thus had its fling and failed, it became a question for Australia whether it should or should not have railways. It was quite evident that no other private company would take on the task where one had already failed; and if railways were to be had at all, they must clearly be built by the State. Thus simply, and without any ulterior political motives or principles, did Australia adopt State railways.

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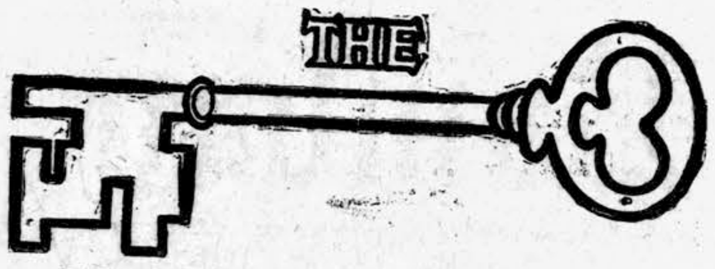

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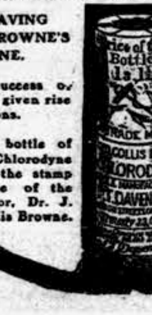

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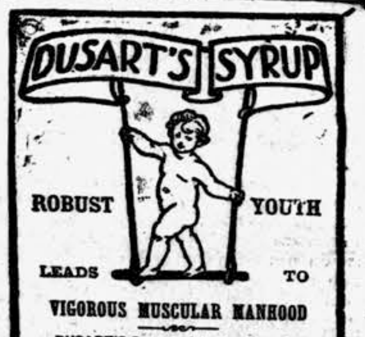

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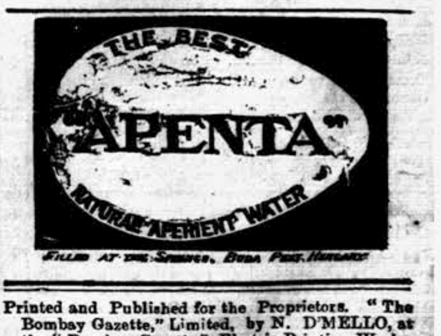

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